FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 JULY 1986

Iran

Khomeyni on Unity — Addressing Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani and military officers in a speech carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni urged his listeners first of all to be sincere and rely on God in everything. Reliance on oil or arms will cause a slide toward defeat, he continued. After sincerity, one should seek unity, Khomeyni added. Disputes occur only when a person wants to do something by or for himself, he continued. Noting that with very few exceptions all powers are busy working against Iran, Khomeyni said that disputes among his listeners, be they caused by foreign or domestic satans or mass media busy at fomenting discord, would doom the Iranians immediately. Foreign instigators do not let up at all in fomenting discord, not even after inflicting setbacks and dismay, he affirmed, adding that anyone who foments discord is derived from satans and is not favored by God.

Commenting on Khomeyni's speech, Beirut Voice of Lebanon radio reported a denial by Iranian diplomatic sources in Beirut that the Guards Corps commander was killed during a clash between commanders of Iranian military sectors and the Guards Corps "a few days ago." Three colonels and five senior religious leaders close to Hashemi-Rafsanjani were killed in the affair, the radio claimed, adding that in his speech Khomeyni urged the commanders to put an end to internal fighting.

"U.S. Spy" Detained — The Majlis speaker announced that a "U.S. spy" working in Iran under an Italian passport has been arrested, Tehran radio reported. A great deal has been learned from him, the speaker continued, adding that security officials will reveal more about the affair at the appropriate time.

Oil Official in Libya — The deputy oil minister for international affairs, currently visiting Libya, "castigated" Saudi Arabia for serving the interests of oil consumers, especially the United States, IRNA reported, adding that the minister said the Saudi move, taken against the interests of other OPEC member-countries, was "pitiful."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast late 17 July, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. For its part, Iran announced that two Iraqi oil terminals were subjected to heavy artillery fire the same day, IRNA announced, citing a Joint Staff communique. The next day, Iranian forces repelled an Iraqi counterattack in the Majnun Islands operational region, according to IRNA, which added that at least 15 Iraqi soldiers were killed in artillery fire on the southern fronts. As for 19-20 July activity, in the sector east of Al-Basrah Iraq repulsed an Iranian force estimated at the size of an infantry company, according to Voice of the Masses radio. Iran claimed more Iraqi casualties as a result of long-range artillery fire in the northwestern fronts.

Jordan-Iraq

King Husayn returned to Amman from Baghdad 20 July after a 2-day visit, according to Amman radio, which added that the king's talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn focused on the current Arab situation, bilateral relations, and ways of unifying the Arab ranks. The Jordanian king's visit was in the interest of Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation, Radio Monte Carlo reported, adding that the Iraqi information and culture minister ruled out such a reconciliation as long as Syria maintains its alliance with Iran.

Lebanon

Hizballah spiritual guide Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah rejected the extension of the security plan to the southern suburb, saying there are no security problems or ideological conflicts there that call for a security plan, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon disclosed. In contrast, Nabih Birri announced that plans to deploy the army to the southern suburb will be finalized 22 July, Beirut radio reported. For his part, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said implementation of the plan, which will be expanded and strengthened, will continue as scheduled, the radio continued. In earlier developments related to the security plan, Beirut radio reported that Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, left Beirut for Damascus 18 July to brief Syrian leaders on the security plan and its extension to the southern suburb. In Damascus, meanwhile, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad discussed Lebanon 20 July with Lebanese Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi, Damascus radio reported. In Lebanon, Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas inspected Syrian forces as part of his tour of the Al-Biqa' Valley the same day, Beirut radio noted.

In a development related to the security plan, Radio Free Lebanon reported friction between Kan'an and USSR Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha. After a "clash" with security forces made up partly of Syrians, during which Soviet Embassy guards refused to remove bunkers and tanks from the building, Kolotusha and Kan'an met in a "hostile atmosphere," the radio continued. Commenting on press reports of the meeting, a Soviet Embassy spokesman said the account of their talk was totally untrue, and that the matter was discussed in a calm and amicable manner.

Meanwhile, gunmen attacked a bus carrying employees of the American University of Beirut 19 July, killing four and wounding three, Beirut radio reported. Nabih Birri denounced the attack, laying the blame for it on "those who object to the security process in West Beirut," the radio added. The best response to the attack, Birri affirmed, is to continue with the security plan, the radio noted. In a statement reported by Radio Free Lebanon, the Lebanese Forces held Syria directly responsible for the incident, saying that the crime repudiates the claim that stability has returned. Meanwhile, the Progressive Socialist Party charged that the attack was committed by "suspect organs linked to the regime" in order to hinder implementation of the security plan.

Israel

Shin Bet Inquiry — A police investigation into the Shin Bet affair is already under way, the attorney general announced, according to Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, the same radio reported that Shin Bet deputy head Re'uven Hazaq submitted his resignation to the prime minister at the end of last week.

Clarification on Bush Visit — Israel thinks the United States should keep its channels of communication with Syria open, but has "reservations" about a visit to Damascus by U.S. Vice President George Bush, *Davar* reported, noting that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir instructed the Israeli Embassy in Washington to reemphasize that such a visit would not be helpful. Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry officials denied that Vice President Bush would take part in a ceremony marking a breakthrough in the Tabah dispute, according to IDF radio. The negotiations are far from a conclusion, the officials stated.

Justice Minister To Resign — Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i announced he will submit his resignation to the prime minister 21 July, Jerusalem radio reported. Addressing a press conference carried by the radio, Moda'i said he is taking this step to avoid being dismissed, thus saving the country from a constitutional crisis. Earlier, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres had decided to dismiss Moda'i, IDF radio reported, in the wake of critical comments the justice minister made of Peres over the weekend. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir rejected Peres' decision, considering it a blatant violation of the coalition agreement, Jerusalem radio reported, a charge echoed during a Likud meeting, according to IDF radio. For their part, Alignment members supported Peres' decision, although several of them opined that the Alignment should prepare for new elections, according to the radio.

Rabin on War With Syria — Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told visiting U.S. correspondents that a war with Syria is a question of not "if," but "when," according to *Ha'aretz*. However, a Defense Ministry spokesman said this was not Rabin's opinion, nor did he make such remarks, IDF radio countered.

Egypt

Mubarak West Europe Tour — President Husni Mubarak returned 18 July from a trip to Italy, France, the United Kingdom, and the FRG, MENA reported. In his later speech to the National Democratic Party congress carried by Cairo radio, Mubarak said he went to West Europe for no other reason than to seek the help of those countries in dealing with Egypt's debts during the next 3 years.

Mubarak on Foreign Policy — Speaking to the fourth National Democratic Party congress at Cairo University, in a speech broadcast by Cairo radio, President Mubarak reviewed Egyptian foreign policy. Egypt views the Gulf war with great anxiety, the president said, adding that the extension of the war's operational theater threatens the Arab nation's very strategic security. Egypt stands by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people, and with the peoples of other fraternal Gulf countries who are trying to defend themselves from the consequences of the war, he continued, adding that the security of other countries constitutes a part of Egypt's strategic security. Mubarak reiterated his support for Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in his efforts to end the "unjust" situation in that country, according to the radio. On the Palestinian issue, Mubarak stressed the importance of a unified stand between Jordan and the PLO. The recent Soviet-French proposal on Middle East peace has prompted varying reactions in a number of capitals, he said, and will be a topic of future discussion and debate.

Syria

U.S. Vice President George Bush's upcoming visit to the Middle East is "dangerous" and will bring nothing new to the region, according to an *Al-Thawrah* commentary reviewed by Damascus radio. Arabs should look at this tour with alertness and caution, and should boycott it comprehensively, *Al-Thawrah* continued.

Inter-Arab

Oil ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the UAE met in Abu Dhabi 20 July, according to KUNA, which reported earlier that the meeting was to coordinate the three countries' oil production policies in light of the deteriorating market. In a statement issued in Riyadh and reported by SPA, a Saudi "responsible spokesman" noted that the more the Kingdom tries to adhere to OPEC policies on conservation and bolstering prices, the more it finds itself a target of prejudiced campaigns. Saying that the Kingdom is the only country continuing to adhere to the agreed prices, the spokesman decried press attacks aimed at harming the Kingdom. Nevertheless, Saudi Arabia is not contemplating withdrawing from OPEC, as some newspapers suggest, the spokesman continued, adding that the Kingdom affirms it has not flooded the market by its actions, and is ready for further constructive cooperation with OPEC and non-OPEC countries.

The UAE president received the Saudi and Kuwaiti oil ministers, according to WAKH, which reported that the conferees discussed the oil market and the coordination of oil policies prior to the upcoming OPEC meeting in Geneva.

PLO

A "deep rift" exists in the Fatah Central Committee on relations with Jordan in light of the Amman agreement and the recent closure of PLO offices there, according to Abu Dhabi *Al-Ittihad*. Current Fatah Central Committee talks on the subject in Tunis are taking place in a "heated" atmosphere, the paper continued. Among topics being discussed at the "open" meeting is a message from Soviet leaders, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, which provided no further details of the message.

Elsewhere, a person claiming to be the official spokesman of the Abu Nidal group threatened to assassinate four persons consulted by Jordan about presiding over Hebron, Al-Birah, Ramallah, and Dura, according to Radio Monte Carlo, which noted that the Abu Nidal group claimed responsibility for the assassination of the mayor of Nabulus earlier this year.

Sudan

Attacks by "outlaws" caused "large numbers" of tribesmen to flee south to Juba city 15-16 July, according to SUNA, which added that militias confronting the attacking force had to withdraw due to the outlaws' superiority in men and equipment. A UN official said 50,000 people had arrived in Juba and that the city was in pressing need of food, the agency continued. In the

Torit area, 39 people on both sides were killed in battles 16 July, the agency added. SUNA announced that in 21 July action, the Anyanya-2 organization, a splinter group fighting alongside Sudanese Armed Forces in the south, captured two bases and killed 150 SPLA troops after fierce fighting.

Morocco

All was reported calm in Melilla, a Spanish enclave in Morocco, after 20 people were arrested while protesting against the granting of Spanish citizenship to Moroccans, Madrid radio announced.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 139 *21 July 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Fatah Revolutionary Council Meeting Said Postponed *[KUNA]* .... A 1
    'Heated' Meetings Held 'in Secrecy' *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 18 Jul]* .... A 1
    'Open' Meetings Resume *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 1
AFP Says 'Arafat-Raimond Meeting Canceled Over Venue .... A 1
'Arafat Receives Message From USSR Leaders *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
PLO Leader Confers With Tunisian Prime Minister *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
'Arafat on 'Palestine Question' to AL-ANBA' *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
PLO Member, Jordan's Al-Rifa'i View Offices' Status *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... A 2
'Abu Nidal' Group Threatens To Kill Palestinians *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... A 2
Message Sent to UN on Palestinian Conditions *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 3
PLO Radio Details 16-17 July 'Armed' Operations *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 3
Joint Forces Shell Military Position in Bint Jubayl *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE Oil Ministers To Meet *[KUNA]* .... C 1

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From Kuwaiti Amir .... C 1
    Meets Foreign Minister *[KUNA]* .... C 1
    Departs 20 July *[KUNA]* .... C 1

KUWAIT

KUWAIT TIMES Praises Agreement With USSR *[20 Jul]* .... C 1
Foreign Minister Returns From Gulf Tour .... C 2
Oil Minister Returns From Talks in UAE .... C 2

OMAN

Kuwaiti Minister Brings Message for Sultan .... C 2

PDRY

Kapitonov, Delegation Arrive for Talks .... C 2
    Talks Begin .... C 2
    'Amity, Friendship' Prevail .... C 3
Premier Receives USSR Deputy Trade Minister .... C 3

QATAR

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Arrives on Gulf Tour *[KUNA]* .... C 4
    Delivers Amir's Message .... C 4
    Departs 20 July *[WAKH]* .... C 4
French Defense Minister Arrives 20 July *[WAKH]* .... C 4
    Talks Begin .... C 4
    Amir Receives *[WAKH]* .... C 4

- Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives in Doha .... C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

- Argentine President, Ministers Arrive 19 July .... C 5

UAE

- Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Meets President, Departs *[WAKH]* .... C 5
  - Meets Military Commander *[KUNA]* .... C 5

EGYPT

- Mubarak Returns to Cairo, Comments on Tour .... D 1
  - Speaks to King Husayn About Tour .... D 1
  - Comments on IMF, FRG Talks .... D 1
  - Comments Further on FRG Visit *[AKHBAR AL-YAWM 19 Jul]* .... D 2
  - AL-AHRAM on 'Success' of Tour *[19 Jul]* .... D 2
- 'Abd al-Majid Notes 'Points of Difference' on Tabah .... D 2
  - Speaks on Foreign Policy, PLO .... D 2
- Iraqi Ba'th Delegation in Cairo for NDP Congress *[Baghdad Voice of the Masses]* .... D 2
- Sudan's Al-Mirghani Continues Visit in Egypt .... D 3
  - Interviewed on Regional Ties .... D 3
  - Ends Visit 20 Jul .... D 3

IRAQ

- Reportage on King Husayn of Jordan's Visit to Baghdad .... E 1
  - Arrives 19 July .... E 1
  - Concludes Visit, Departs .... E 1
- Minister on Condition for Reconciliation With Syria *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... E 1
- Ramadan Receives Letter From France's Chirac .... E 1
- Information Minister Lauds Nation's Capabilities .... E 1
- Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran .... E 1
  - Communique No 2,295 .... E 1
  - Communique No 2,296 .... E 2
  - Communique No 2,297 .... E 2
- Air Force Commander Claims New Weapons .... E 3

JORDAN

- King Husayn Returns Following Visit to Baghdad .... F 1
- Husayn Contacts Moroccan King for Consultations .... F 1
- AL-DUSTUR on Husayn's New Reconciliation Efforts *[20 Jul]* .... F 1
- Decree Summons 'Extraordinary' Parliament Session .... F 1
- AL-MUSTAQBAL Interviews Al-Rifa'i on PLO .... F 1
- Information Minister on Steps Against Fatah *[AL-MAJALLAH 16-22 Jul]* .... F 4
- New Peace Approach To Stress Security *[JORDAN TIMES 19 Jul]* .... F 5
- 220,000 Dinars Allocated For Nabulus Hospital *[AL-DUSTUR 20 Jul]* .... F 5
- U.S. 'Incentives' for Direct Talks Rejected *[AL-DUSTUR 19 Jul]* .... F 5
- AL-RA'Y Comments on George Bush Middle East Tour *[19 Jul]* .... F 6
- French Envoy on Arms Sales, Giraud Trip *[JORDAN TIMES 21 Jul]* .... F 6

LEBANON

- 'Unidentified' Gunmen Ambush AUB Officials, Kill 3 *[Voice of National Resistance]* .... G 1
  - Death Toll Rises to Four .... G 1
  - Birri Denounces Attack .... G 1
  - Lebanese Forces Blame Syria *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... G 1
  - PSP Links 'Regime' to Attack *[Voice of the Mountain]* .... G 2
  - Islamic Grouping Condemns Attack .... G 2

- Junblatt 'Unexpectedly' Returns From Rome ..... G 2
  - Reportedly To Go to Moscow 20 Jul *[Voice of National Resistance]* ..... G 2
- Al-Rasi Assumes Post as Interior Minister *[Radio of Free & Unified Lebanon]* ..... G 3
- Soviet Envoy, Kan'an Clash Over Security Plan *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3
  - Soviet Embassy Denies Dispute ..... G 3
- Kan'an to Syria To Discuss Security Plan Expansion ..... G 3
- Syrian Defense Chief Inspects Forces in Al-Biqa' ..... G 3
- Soviet Envoy Meets With Al-Husayni, Fadlallah *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 3
  - Fadlallah Rejects Plan Expansion *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 3
- Ja'ja', Soviet Envoy Discuss Christians' Status *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 4
  - Ja'ja' Views Soviet Position *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 4
- Birri Reveals Plans To Murder Qabalan, Al-Judu *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 4
- Birri on Army Deployment in Southern Suburb ..... G 4
- Karami Meets With Franjiyah, Comments ..... G 4
  - Condemns Attempt To 'Sabotage' Plan ..... G 5
- Al-Husayni To Ask Syrian Protection for Chamber *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 6
- Bulgaria To Participate in UNIFIL Financing *[AL-NAHAR 18 Jul]* ..... G 6
- Army, SSNP Exchange Artillery, Rocket Fire *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 6
  - Sniper Fire Continues *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 6
- Shelling, 'Resistance' Operation Reported in South *[Voice of National Resistance]* ..... G 6
  - 'Resistance' Attacks Israeli Patrol ..... G 7

SYRIA

- Al-Asad Confers With Lebanese Interior Minister ..... H 1
- YSP Delegation Arrives in Damascus 20 July ..... H 1
  - Talks Held ..... H 1
- Ba'th, French Communist Party Officials Meet ..... H 1
- Efforts for International Conference 'Intensifying' ..... H 1
- U.S. Charges of Terrorism 'Conceal' Aggressive Plans ..... H 2
- AL-THAWRAH, AL-BA'TH Cited on Bush's Tour ..... H 2
  - Indications Shown of 'New Aggression' ..... H 2
  - 'New Chapter' of Plots Prepared ..... H 3
- Paper Cited on Role in 'Security Plan' in West Beirut ..... H 3
- Over 300 Iraqi Military Reportedly Executed in Iraq ..... H 3

ISRAEL

- Shin Bet Deputy Submits Resignation to Peres ..... I 1
- Controversy Over Moda'i's Anti-Peres Remarks ..... I 1
  - Moda'i-Peres Relations ..... I 1
  - Moda'i: No Offense Intended ..... I 1
  - Alignment, Peres To React ..... I 1
  - Peres To Dismiss Moda'i ..... I 1
  - Shamir Rejects Dismissal ..... I 1
  - Likud: Coalition 'Violation' ..... I 2
  - 'No Government Crisis' ..... I 2
  - Moda'i To Resign ..... I 2
  - Moda'i Delivers Resignation ..... I 4
  - Alignment Supports Peres ..... I 4
- Defense Minister Clears 3 of Industrial Espionage ..... I 4
- Defense Minister Rabin: War With Syria Inevitable *[HA'ARETZ 21 Jul]* ..... I 4
  - Ministry Denies Remarks ..... I 5
- IAI Director Interviewed on Lavi Cost Controversy ..... I 5
  - U.S. Wants Figures Published ..... I 5
  - Engine Test 'Failure' *[MA'ARIV 20 Jul]* ..... I 5
  - IAI Director on Rollout ..... I 6
- S. African Cheetah, Lavi Link Denied *[DAVAR 18 Jul]* ..... I 6
- ASL in 'State of Alert' Against Car Bomb Attack *['AL HAMISHMAR 20 Jul]* ..... I 6
- Navy Reports Capture of Boat, Fatah Terrorists ..... I 7
- Ministries Oppose Draft on Proposed VOA Station ..... I 7

Construction Branch Opposed .... I 7
Briefs: Anti-Cholera Measures .... I 7
Briefs: New French Envoy Arrives .... I 7

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Ministers Prepare for Summit on Economy, Politics .... P 1
  Focus on Recovery Plan *[AFP]* .... P 1
  Apartheid, Namibia on Agenda *[AFP]* .... P 1
  Ministers Begin Arriving .... P 2
  More Ministers Arrive .... P 2
  Zaire Attends Meeting .... P 2
Liberation Committee Approves Military Commission .... P 2
Frontline States Leaders Begin Summit in Harare .... P 2
  Leaders Arrive for Talks .... P 2
  Frontline Summit Begins .... P 2
  Games Boycott Announced .... P 3
  Kaunda Denies Summit Discord .... P 3
Sports Council Backs Commonwealth Games Boycott *[PANA]* .... P 3

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks; Tokyo Rallies at U.S. Embassy .... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Urges Oil Production Halt Until Winter .... Q 1
Jallud Receives Iranian Deputy Oil Minister .... Q 2
  Saudi Overproduction Said 'Pitiful' *[IRNA]* .... Q 2
JANA Editor: U.S.-Egyptian Exercises 'Very Serious' .... Q 2
JANA Editor: 'Grave' U.S. Actions Aimed at USSR .... Q 2
Foreign Liaison Bureau Statement on Unionist March .... Q 3
Creation of New U.S. Intelligence 'Apparatus' Noted .... Q 3

SUDAN

Prime Minister Al-Mahdi To Visit USSR 12 Aug .... Q 3
Al-Mahdi Views Southern Issue With Area Leaders .... Q 4
PLO Cultural Body To Meet in Khartoum *[AL-SAHAFAH 19 Jul]* .... Q 4
Pro-Government Group Anya Nya II Kills 150 Rebels *[AL-SAHAFAH 21 Jul]* .... Q 4
'Outlaws' Attack Citizens North of Juba .... Q 4

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Abolishes Tourism, Handicrafts Ministry .... Q 5
Reportage on Visit of France's Raimond .... Q 5
  Arab Journalists Excluded *[KUNA]* .... Q 5
  Caid Essebsi Hosts Dinner .... Q 5
  France Favors RSA Sanctions *[Paris]* .... Q 6
  French Aid To Increase 25% *[Paris]* .... Q 6

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Sends Anniversary Greetings to Nicaragua .... R 1

KENYA

Mwangale Informs UK Envoy of Ire Over RSA Policy *[KNA]* .... R 1
Kenya, Nigeria Urge Commonwealth Games Boycott *[Nairobi THE STANDARD 19 Jul]* .... R 1

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Cites Poor Leadership for National Ills .... R 1
Mkapa Urges RSA Sanctions, End to U.S. Aid to UNITA .... R 2
Cuban Minister Delivers Castro Message to Nyerere .... R 2

UGANDA

New Inspectorate To Investigate Corruption .... R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

UNESCO's M'bow Received by President Biya .... S 1
Speaker Muna Opens National Assembly Session .... S 1

CHAD

Commentary Views Changing Attitudes Toward Chad .... S 1

ZAIRE

Mobutu Receives Zambian Envoy, Message From Kaunda *[AZAP]* .... S 2
Chinese Press Delegation Tours Interior *[AZAP]* .... S 2

WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

11 Competitors Withdrawn From Commonwealth Games .... T 1

GHANA

Army Commander Views Need for Strong Defense Posture .... T 1
Encouragement of Travel to FRG Through GDR Denied .... T 1
Contingent to Commonwealth Games Returns .... T 1
Government Warns Against Recruiting Workers for Togo .... T 2
Italy Donates $4 Million to Agricultural Sector .... T 2

LIBERIA

National Legislature Approves Budget for Fiscal Year .... T 2
Foreign Minister Departs for OAU Ministerial Session .... T 2

MALI

Traore Comments on Outcome of Visit to USSR .... T 2
Traore Leaves for Official Visit to Mauritania .... T 3

NIGER

Prime Minister Returns From Private Visit to France .... T 3

NIGERIA

Delegation Begins Steel Project Talks in Moscow .... T 3
    Further Reportage .... T 4
Cultural Agreement Signed With Angola .... T 4
Lagos Reports Entry Visas Required To Enter UK .... T 4

- Civil Service Union Official Urges Right to Redress ..... T 4
- Petroleum Minister Comments on Production, Projects ..... T 4
  - SENEGAL ..... T 5
- Senegambian Council of Ministers Meets ..... T 5
  - Meeting Concludes ..... T 5
- Two Malian Ministers Begin Visit 20 July ..... T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

- Soviet Planning Official Holds Talks ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

- 'Stringent' Security Reported; SADF Attack Feared *[Johannesburg THE WEEKLY STAR 20 Jul]* ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

- Portugal's Soares Comments Before Departure ..... U 2

NAMIBIA

- Voice of Namibia Urges Sanctions Against UK, U.S., FRG ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

- President Botha, Bishop Tutu Meet in Pretoria *[Umtata]* ..... U 2
  - Specifics Referred to Cabinet ..... U 2
- Tutu Urges Freedom-Sharing in Farewell Sermon ..... U 3
- NEW NATION Editor Sisulu Released From Detention *[Umtata]* ..... U 4
  - Follows Natal Court Ruling ..... U 4
  - Sisulu Describes 'Abduction' ..... U 4
  - Comments for BBC ..... U 4
- Le Grange: Mandela Not 'Communist Controlled' ..... U 5
- WEEKLY MAIL: ANC Units Responsible for Bombings *[16-24 Jul]* ..... U 5
- ANC's Nzo Welcomes Frontline Boycott Decision *[Harare]* ..... U 5
- ANC Appeals for End to 'Brain Drain' *[Umtata]* ..... U 6
- Buthlezi Condemns UK's Kinnock's 'Puerile Behavior' ..... U 6
- Allan Boesak Hit by Teargas Cannister ..... U 6
- Orange Free Court Dismisses Challenge to Emergency ..... U 7
- Detainees' Lawyers Threaten Suit Against Le Grange ..... U 9
- Court Bars Eviction of Soweto Woman in Test Case ..... U 9
- International Trade Union Delegation Arrives ..... U 9
  - Vanderveken on Detainees ..... U 9
  - Visits to Detainees Sought ..... U 10
- Umtata: 'Entire' KwaNdebele Black Workforce Striking ..... U 11
- Witbank Strike Resolved in Talks With NUM ..... U 11
- Publishing Houses To Test Aspects of Emergency *[Umtata]* ..... U 11
- HNP, Conservatives Plan Talks on Policy Differences ..... U 11
- 5,000 'Missing' Since Declaration of Emergency ..... U 11
- De Kock Says Money Supply Below Target ..... U 12
- Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports ..... U 12
  - 19 July Report ..... U 12
  - 20 July Report ..... U 12
  - 21 July Report ..... U 12

ZIMBABWE

- DPRK Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit *[SAPA]* ..... U 13

Fatah Revolutionary Council Meeting Said Postponed

LD181036 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0912 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, 18 Jul (KUNA) — An informed Palestinian source said here today that the meeting of the Revolutionary Council of the Palestinian Fatah Movement, scheduled to take place last night, has been postponed to a future date not yet fixed, because the meetings of the movement's Central Committee have not ended yet.

The source, who asked to remain anonymous, told KUNA that the Central Committee has suspended its meetings and decided to wait for Mr Yasir 'Arafat, who departed suddenly for Algiers yesterday afternoon.

Political analysts thought that Yasir 'Arafat's departure for Algiers was "an endeavor to escape meeting the French foreign minister, Jean-Bernard Raimond, who arrived in Tunis last night." Yasir 'Arafat and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department and member of the Fatah Central Committee, met yesterday afternoon with Mr Rachid Sfar, the Tunisian premier, and congratulated him on the occasion of his appointment. The Palestinian sources did not, however, exclude a meeting between the French foreign minister and one of the Palestinians in the Tunisian capital owing to "some pressure from the Tunisian brethren."

'Heated' Meetings Held 'in Secrecy'

JN192003 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 18 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Tunis — Occupied Jerusalem — *Al-Ittihad* and agencies — Informed Palestinian sources have disclosed to *Al-Ittihad* that a deep rift exists in the Fatah Movement Central Committee, which began its meetings in Tunis on Wednesday chaired by Yasir 'Arafat and in the presence of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] who was deported from Amman last week. The meetings are taking place in a heated atmosphere, and several viewpoints emerged from within the Central Committee regarding relations with Jordan.

The informed Palestinian sources have summarized the current atmosphere in the Central Committee to *Al-Ittihad* in three aspects. The first calls for the need to maintain a hairbreadth connection with Jordan and to try to absorb the Jordanian Government's recent measures closing 25 Fatah Movement offices and deporting a number of Palestinian cadres, including Khalil al-Wazir. The second calls for the immediate cancellation of the Amman agreement, for defining relations with Jordan and restoring them to what they were before 11 February, and for dealing with the Jordanian regime like any other Arab country. The third aspect believes in the need for the PLO to explain all matters without deciding to cancel the Amman agreement and to leave this issue until tangible results are reached as a result of mediation efforts by a number of Arab countries that have previously appealed to the PLO to have patience regarding relations with Jordan.

Al-Ittihad has also learned that the PLO has received assertions from Iraq and Egypt that they are exerting great efforts to contain the differences that are endangering the continuation of relations. The sources close to the Fatah Central Committee meetings, which are being held in complete secrecy, added that a number of Palestinian cadres including Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO Political Department, call for the need to put an end to relations with Jordan and issue a strongly worded political statement against Jordan's current measures both in Jordan and in the occupied Arab territories.

These sources also added that the PLO has information affirming that Jordan is trying to widen the rift in the Fatah Central Committee in order to attract a number of PLO Executive Committee members who are inclined toward Jordan and to make them oppose Yasir 'Arafat's policy. [passage omitted]

'Open' Meetings Resume

JN201825 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1717 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] In the presence of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the Fatah Central Committee resumed its open meetings in Tunis. The Central Committee will discuss current developments in the Palestinian arena, the Jordanian measures against the PLO, and the escalation of popular and armed resistance against the Zionist occupation in the occupied homeland, in addition to the situation in our camps in Lebanon which are being exposed to massacres.

In a statement in Tunis yesterday, official PLO spokesman Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said that a special committee stemming from the Central Committee will present a plan to the Central Committee today on Palestinian actions during the next stage.

In response to a question on why brother leader Abu 'Ammar did not meet with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond during his visit to Tunis, brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said that brother Abu 'Ammar departed for Algiers before the French minister arrived in Tunis, and when he returned to Tunis the French minister had left Tunis. This is why they did not meet.

AFP Says 'Arafat-Raimond Meeting Canceled Over Venue

NC191336 Paris AFP in English 1328 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, July 19 (AFP) — An apparent disagreement over venue resulted in cancellation of an agreed-upon meeting between visiting French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, French sources said here Saturday.

Mr Raimond, who was returning to Paris Saturday after a three-day working visit, had said Friday that he was "totally ready to meet Mr 'Arafat, who has said he was ready to meet me."

The PLO had announced the meeting earlier.

The meeting apparently fell through because Mr 'Arafat wanted it held at the residence of the PLO representative in the Tunis suburb of Gammarth, while Mr Raimond insisted on the French ambassador's residence.

'Arafat Receives Message From USSR Leaders

JN181812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has received a message from the Soviet leaders. A responsible Palestinian source said in Tunis last night that the message includes a number of important issues of interest to both sides. The source added that the contents of the message were discussed during a Fatah Central Committee meeting.

PLO Leader Confers With Tunisian Prime Minister

JN181820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar met with Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar in Tunis last night. Our correspondent has learned that the talks dealt with recent developments in the Palestinian arena, developments in the Palestine question, the situation in the occupied homeland, and our people's conditions in the Lebanese camps, in addition to the current Arab situation, bilateral relations, and ways to promote them. Our correspondent added that the 2-hour meeting was permeated with the spirit of cordiality and positive understanding.

'Arafat on 'Palestine Question' to AL-ANBA'

JN191935 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1655 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpts] During last week, and during brother leader Abu 'Ammar's visit to Sudan, the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba'* interviewed brother leader Abu 'Ammar on recent developments in the Palestine question. In this interview, brother leader Abu 'Ammar discussed the details of the Arab situation, the Israeli-Arab conflict, the intra-Arab conflicts, the stand toward the Iraq-Iran war, and the stand toward Damascus and Amman. [passage omitted]

Asked about the Palestine question in view of the Arab situation, brother Abu 'Ammar said: The miracle is that at a time when Reagan believed that he could destroy us within 3 or 4 days during 1982, he found out that it was the longest Arab-Israeli war which lasted for 82 days. According to U.S. reports, the losses inflicted in this confrontation were more than the losses in any Arab-Israeli war. Therefore, proof of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their cause is that we have been confronting them in southern Lebanon for 4 years. Some circles attempted to describ the resistance in southern Lebanon as a Lebanese resistance. Despite these attempts, we welcome this because Lebanon is Palestine's sister and there is no difference between them.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: At any rate, despite the siege and splits imposed on us, we are waging a successful war of exhaustion against the Israeli enemy. They are currently seeking to establish an undeclared autonomy in the occupied territory, offer some concessions to Jordan, and urge it to prevent Palestinian activities. All of the U.S. attempts to trivialize the Palestinian people's issue will not make us submit to their will or accept what we hate. Reagan must reexamine the failure of the plan to invade southern Lebanon with Haig and Sharon.

Brother Abu 'Ammar told *Al-Anba'* that the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement was progressing toward the course that had been drawn up for it, and that King Husayn was playing the role of a channel between us and the United States. When the United States asked for a specific PLO stand, we put forward three formulas, which were regrettably rejected. The PLO was astonished at this because neither the U.S. Administration nor King Husayn have the right to superimpose their views in this manner. In the end, we were convinced that the Americans do not want a solution. Regrettably Jordan, which has well-known relations with the United States, blamed us and ignored the Americans.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar added: What is important is that the rejection was based on a U.S.-Israeli plan to distance Jordan from the PLO and give it parts of the West Bank and Gaza, as well as a corridor between Gaza and the West Bank. This is the new settlement plan that is being executed by Jordan at this time.

Abu 'Ammar said: Jordan carried out a serious step against the Arab League resolutions when it alloted 11 seats representing the Palestinian camps in the Jordanian Parliament. [passage omitted on 'Arafat's African tour]

PLO Member, Jordan's Al-Rifa'i View Offices' Status

JN191324 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1300 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] An authorized Palestinian source in Amman has said that Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received PLO representative in Jordan Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya today and discussed with him the status of the PLO offices that have not been closed. Those offices are the Social Affairs Office, the Occupied Territories Office, the Military Office, the Political Office, and the PNC Office. As for the status of the Palestine National Fund, it will be discussed when the fund's chairman, Jawid al-Ghusayn, arrives in Amman.

On another level, AFP says that today the Jordanian security forces removed the contents of the 25 PLO offices which the Jordanian Government decided to close on 8 July, especially those of the Abu Jihad and Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee members.

'Abu Nidal' Group Threatens To Kill Palestinians

JN200630 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] A person has telephoned the AFP office in Amman claiming to be the official spokesman of the Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] group. He threatened to assassinate the four persons whom Jordan had consulted on the subject of presiding over the municipal councils of Hebron, Al-Birah, Ramallah, and Dura.

He warned that their fate will be the same as that of Nabulus Mayor Zafir al-Masri, whose assassination was claimed by the Abu Nidal group earlier this year.

Message Sent to UN on Palestinian Conditions

JN201836 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1717 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] In a message from the deputy PLO permament observer at the United Nations to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar the PLO has called on Perez de Cuellar to exert efforts to carry out an immediate action to put an end to the inhuman Zionist actions against our Palestinian people in Lebanon and the occupied Palestinian territories. The message says that the PLO wants to draw attention to our Palestinian people's deteriorating conditions in the occupied Palestinian territories and Lebanon.

PLO Radio Details 16-17 July 'Armed' Operations

JN181842 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following: Our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland resumed their armed operations against the enemy's military and vital targets, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment. The details of these operations follow:

1. One of our combat groups planted explosive charges inside an enemy center in the Zionist Dan settlement in occupied northern Palestine. The explosion of the Palestinian charges caused heavy damage to the center, started huge fires in the settlement, destroyed and damaged several military vehicles, and killed or wounded a number of enemy personnel.

2. Our hero revolutionaries used hand grenades and incendiary bombs to attack a Zionist military patrol near the city of Ramallah in the occupied West Bank last night. The attack danaged two vehicles setting them ablaze, and killed or wounded several enemy personnel.

3. Our revolutionaries from the martyr Colonel 'Abdallah Siyam group planted timed explosive charges in front of an enemy intelligence center in Beersheba. The 16 July explosion caused heavy damage to the center, destroyed several military vehicles, and killed or wounded several enemy personnel.

4. One of our combat groups used incendiary bombs to attack a Zionist military vehicle in the town of Halhul last night. the attack burned the vehicle and wounded its occupants.

The Zionist occupation forces besieged the operations areas, launched large-scale search campaigns, and arrested several Palestinian citizens on the pretext that they were somehow involved in the operations. Our hero revolutionaries returned safely to their bases. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Joint Forces Shell Military Position in Bint Jubayl

JN201833 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1717 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] A group of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces shelled a military position belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon with katyushas in the town of Bint Jubayl, southern Lebanon, yesterday. The rockets hit their targets accurately, caused heavy damages to the position, set it ablaze, and killed or wounded several agent elements.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE Oil Ministers To Meet

LD201149 Kuwait KUNA in English 1137 GMT 20 Jul 86

[By Shamel Khairy]

[Text] Kuwait, July 20 (KUNA) — Oil ministers of three Arab Gulf states will hold an extraordinary meeting in Abu Dhabi Sunday, official petroleum sources said here today.

The sources told KUNA that the few-hour meeting which will group oil ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates aims at coordinating the policies of the three countries, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), toward their oil production levels in the light of the deteriorating situuation at the international oil market.

The sources also said Kuwait's Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adbi, Saudi Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and the UAE's Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth Dr. Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah are to meet today to coordinate the positions of the three OPEC members before the convening of the OPEC ministerial conference in Geneva July 28 on the issues related to the quotas of the 13 member states of the organization.

According to the sources, the three ministers will discuss in detail means of stopping the current deterioration of oil prices which have slumped to nearly U.S. dollar 8 per barrel.

The sources pointed out that any plan or proposal that the three oil ministers might agree on to help protect oil-market against further deterioration depend on the cooperation of the rest of the OPEC member states.

The tripartite meeting could be expanded to include other OPEC oil ministers, but there is no confirmation for such a possibility until now, the sources concluded.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From Kuwaiti Amir

GF191829 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1815 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 19 Jul (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a message from Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. The message deals with the latest developments in the Arab arena and an exchange of views and consultation on the issues facing the Arab nation.

The message was delivered this evening by His Highness Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, during his meeting with his highness the amir of Bahrain. The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini prime minister; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister; and Ahmad 'Abdallah al-Mubraki, Kuwaiti ambassador to the state of Bahrain. [passage omitted]

Meets Foreign Minister

LD192132 Kuwait KUNA in English 1635 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Manama, July 19 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir arrived here from Jeddah on a visit to Bahrain within the framework of a tour of Gulf Cooperation Council countries.

Shaykh Sabah said on arrival that he is carrying a message to the Amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifa from H.H. the Amir of Kuwait.

Shaykh Sabah, who delivered a similar message to Saudi monarch King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz earlier today, was received by Bahrain's Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn Mubarak al-Khalifa.

Departs 20 July

LD200838 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0753 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 20 Jul (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, this morning left Manama concluding the second leg of a Gulf tour. [passage omitted]

KUWAIT

KUWAIT TIMES Praises Agreement With USSR

LD200930 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0743 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 20 Jul (KUNA) — The *Kuwait Times* today praised the economic agreement which was recently signed between the Soviet Union and Kuwait, and said that it should basically contribute to the development of bilateral relations.

The newspaper added that one major aspect of the agreement, which was signed by the Soviet delegation that visited Kuwait last week headed by member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Konstantin Katushev, was the commercial exchange in the field of petrochemical industries. This has occurred at a time when most of the Western industrial countries have begun to impose protectionist policies against the industries of the Third World countries.

The newspaper pointed out that the growth and widening of the petrochemical industries in Kuwait has started to yield a surplus in commercial production in comparison with market requirements.

The newspaper pointed out that commercial exchange and cooperation with a big country, such as the Soviet Union, could greatly contribute to the stability and development of the petrochemical industries in the Gulf countries and also in the OPEC oil-exporting countries.

It said that the importance of the signed agreement between Kuwait and the Soviet Union becomes clear if we compare it to the rapid efforts of the EEC countries to impose duty restrictions on the Gulf petrochemical exports, as they did with Saudi Arabia and the other GCC countries.

The newspaper concluded that Katushev's statements that his country is ready to open its markets to OPEC production is a clear expression of Moscow's wish to help these countries which are suffering due to the decline in the international oil market.

Foreign Minister Returns From Gulf Tour

LD202134 Kuwait KUNA in English 1950 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 20 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad returned here Sunday at the end of a Gulf Tour during which he delivered messages from H.H. the Amir to GCC leaders.

In an arrival statement, Shaykh Sabah told reporters that the messages dealt with Kuwait's bilateral relations with its GCC partners and developments in the Arab and Gulf Arenas.

He added that thase messages underlined the necessity to take unified and cohesive stands to serve interests of the countries and peoples of the region.

Shaykh Sabah, who arrived here from Oman, said he exchanged points of view with GCC foreign ministers on ways to consolidate cooperation between member states in the various fields.

In Muscat, the final leg of the two day tour, Shaykh Sabah conveyed a message to Sultan Qabus from H.H. Amir.

Speaking to Radio Muscat, Shaykh Sabah said GCC states are continuing their efforts towards ending the Iraq-Iran war.

He called on Iranian officials to prevent this region from foreign intervention and to start negotiations with Iraq to end the war.

Oil Minister Returns From Talks in UAE

LD202226 Kuwait KUNA in English 2000 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 20 (KUNA) — Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah returned here Sunday after a one-day visit to the United Arab Emirates where he joined Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani in talks with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan. The meeting was held eight days before the Geneva OPEC ministerial conference.

OMAN

Kuwaiti Minister Brings Message for Sultan

GF201946 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has received a verbal message from his brother Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of the fraternal state of Kuwait. The message was conveyed to Fahr ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, when he received at the Sultani airport this evening Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who paid a brief visit to the sultanate this evening. Present were Haytham ibn Tariq, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs, and the Kuwaiti ambassador to the sultanate.

In a statement to the radio correspondent, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah said that the message he conveyed from the amir of Kuwait to his majesty the sultan deals with bilateral relations, developments in the Arab Gulf and the Arab region in general, and the Iraq-Iran war. [passage omitted]

The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs was received and seen off by Fahr ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs; Haytham ibn Tariq, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs; and the Kuwaiti ambassador to the sultanate.

PDRY

Kapitonov, Delegation Arrive for Talks

GF191940 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, arrived in Aden this evening leading a party delegation on a visit to our country that will last several days. During the visit he will hold talks with party and state officials on bilateral relations between the two parties and the two friendly countries.

Receiving him at the airport were Brothers Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; a number of YSP Central Committee members and ministers; Brother 'Ali Munassar, charge d'affaires at our embassy in Moscow; and the Soviet ambassador in Aden and embassy staff.

Talks Begin

GF210730 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The first round of talks between the YSP delegation led by Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and the CPSU delegation led by Comrade

Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, began last night at the secretariat of the YSP Central Committee. A number of issues pertaining to relations between the two parties and two friendly countries and ways to promote them to serve mutual interests were reviewed.

The CPSU delegation affirmed its party's support for the YSP and the democratic national system in the PDRY. The CPSU delegation also affirmed its principled support for our party and our progressive struggle against all conspiracies engineered by imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaryism.

The talks were attended on the Yemeni side by Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Dr 'Abd al-'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister; Muhammad Haydar al-Mahrus, candidate member of the YSP Political Bureau and first secretary of the party organization committee in Abyan Governorate; Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of energy and minerals; 'Abd al-Jalil Tahir, chairman of the Auditing Commission; 'Ali Isma'il, secretary of the YSP Central Committee; and 'Ali Munasar, our charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union.

Attending on the Soviet side were Comrade Yuli Vorontsov, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy foreign minister; Karen Beutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy secretary of the CPSU Central Committee [title as heard]; Yuriy Stepanovich, chief of the Middle East and North Africa sector of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; (Yurkov Vladimir Organichev), chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department and member of the Consultative Commission at the Foreign Ministry; (Albert Ivan Rizhkov), candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the Supreme Soviet; the Soviet ambassador in Aden; and (Zamiryana Vladimir), deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

The secretary general hosted a luncheon for the Soviet delegation. The luncheon was attended by a number of the members of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee, ministers, and a number of party and government officials.

'Amity, Friendship' Prevail

GF211344 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Talks between the YSP delegation led by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and the CPSU delegation, led by Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, resumed today in an atmosphere of amity and comradeship. The talks dealt with bilateral relations on various levels and exchanges of views on a number of Arab and international developments and a number of issues of mutual interest to the two friendly parties and countries.

The YSP delegation briefed the guest delegation on the measures our party leadership has been taking to overcome the traces of the 13 January bloody conspiracy led by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique to reconstruct the party and to enhance its role in leading society and enhancing and expanding the authority of the people. The guest delegation was also briefed on preparations for the elections to the Supreme People's Council and people's local councils which will consolidate the unity and cohesion of the internal front based on the decisions of the Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council, and the Council of Ministers, in order to foil exploitation by enemies of the results of the 13 January bloody plot. The CPSU delegation was also briefed on the efforts by our party and government to overcome the economic effects of the plot and the efforts being made to correct the economic situation in the country and consolidate the state sector and the cooperative sector, increase production, and remove the traces of the wrong practices by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique in this respect during the past years. The guest delegation was briefed on the successes which have been achieved by the leading party and state institutions in restoring the combat readiness and defense capability of our Armed Forces and the efficiency of our security institutions, and the positive results which have been achieved in this field.

The secretary general expressed the appreciation of our Yemeni people and the YSP for the internationalist and struggle stand and the honest aid the Soviet people and the great Leninist party are extending to our party and people and to our Arab people for the sake of building their new life and to face the U.S. and Zionist aggression against the Arab people. The PDRY side reviewed the policy of the party and state based on the principle of consolidating our foreign relations in words and practice as outlined by the party's documents on coexistence and internationalist solidarity and on our foreign efforts and activities which serve security and stability in our region and the entire world.

During the talks special attention was given to the issue of expanding and promoting bilateral relations and elevating them to a qualitative level in all party, political, economic, and popular spheres in implementation of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the two countries and its principles and goals.

The CPSU delegation renewed the support of the CPSU and the USSR for our party and democratic system in various fields in a way that will enhance our country's economic and defense capabilities.

Premier Receives USSR Deputy Trade Minister

GF211400 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office this morning Comrade [name indistinct], USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, who is currently visiting our country. During the pmeeting both sides reviewed the economic and trade relations between the two friendly countries and the progress of the trade exchange agreement between our country and the USSR.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed satisfaction with the progress of economic and trade relations with the USSR. He praised the honest internationalist assistance the USSR is extending to our country in all spheres.

The audience was attended by Dr 'Abdallah 'Uthman, minister of industry, trade, and supply.

QATAR

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Arrives on Gulf Tour

LD200904 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0835 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 20 Jul (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, arrived here today from Manama on a short visit to the state of Qatar within the framework of his tour of Gulf Cooperation Council States. He will convey messages from Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah to the leaders of the Gulf states. [passage omitted]

Delivers Amir's Message

GF201026 Doha QNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 20 Jul (QNA) — Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani this morning received His Excellency Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs; and Khalifah Husayn al-Muslim, Kuwaiti ambassador in Doha.

QNA has learned that His Excellency Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad delivered a message to his highness the Qatari amir from his brother Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah dealing with current relations between the two fraternal countries and the latest developments in the Arab arena.

His Highness the Kuwaiti minister arrived in Doha this morning as part of his tour of the GCC states.

Departs 20 July

GF201059 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1050 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 20 Jul (WAKH) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Doha this afternoon for the UAE and the Sultanate of Oman following a short visit to the State of Qatar as part of his tour of the GCC states. [passage omitted]

French Defense Minister Arrives 20 July

GF200812 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 20 Jul (WAKH) — French Defense Minister Andre Giraud arrived in Doha from Abu Dhabi this morning on a 2-day visit to the State of Qatar as part of his tour of the region. Upon his arrival, he was received by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Hamad al-'Atiyah, Qatari ambassador in Paris, (Prigonte de Lafrene), French ambassador in Doha; and a number of senior officers of the Qatari Armed Forces.

Talks Begin

GF201113 Doha QNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 20 Jul (WAKH) — The first session of talks between His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister; and His Excellency Andre Giraud, French defense minister, began today. The French minister arrived in Doha this morning. The talks were attended by 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Hamad al-'Atiyah, Qatari ambassador in Paris; (Prigonte de Lafrene), French ambassador in Doha; Shaykh Hasan ibn Khalid Al Thani from the office of his highness the Qatari heir apparent and defense minister; and a number of senior officers of the Qatari and French Armed Forces.

During the session, bilateral relations, aspects of military cooperation between Qatar and France, and ways to consolidate cooperation between the two friendly countries were reviewed.

Amir Receives

GF210820 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 21 Jul (WAKH) — Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received this morning French Defense Minister Andre Giraud. The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister; and His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Sayf al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs.

QNA has said that during the meeting discussions focused on the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the countries and ways to develop them and issues of mutual concern.

Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives in Doha

GF211038 Doha QNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 21 Jul (QNA) — Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Doha today on a short visit to the state of Qatar. He was received at Doha International Airport by His Highness Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of foreign affairs; Ambassador Hamad Jasim al-Mula, director of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry; and 'Abd al-Muhsin Sulayman, Saudi ambassador in Doha.

SAUDI ARABIA

Argentine President, Ministers Arrive 19 July

LD192317 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1710 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 19 Jul (SPA) — His excellency the president of Argentina, Dr Raul Alfonsin, arrived here this evening for a 3-day official visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Amir Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general. [passage omitted describing ceremony]

The president of Argentina is accompanied by a delegation which includes Dante Caputo, minister of foreign realtions and worship; Dr Juan Vital Sourrouille, minister of economy; Roberto Lavagna, secretary of state for industry and foreign trade; and a number of officials.

UAE

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Meets President, Departs

GF201814 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1740 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 20 Jul (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah dealing with the current situation in the region and current Arab developments as part of the continuous contacts and consultations among the GCC leaders. The message was conveyed by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, during his audience this evening with the UAE president. [passage omitted]

Later this evening, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah left Abu Dhabi for Muscat. [passage omitted]

Meets Military Commander

LD191044 Kuwait KUNA in English 0843 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, July 19 (KUNA) — Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid conferred here Saturday with the visiting French Defense Minister Andre Giraud.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations and means to develop them in all fields particularly in the military sphere in addition to current developments in the Gulf and issues of mutual concern.

The French minister arrived here yesterday on a two-day visit to the United Arab Emirates within the framework of a tour in the region.

Mubarak Returns to Cairo, Comments on Tour

NC182044 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo from Bonn this evening. His visit to the FRG was part of a European tour which included Italy, France, and Britain.

During the tour, President Mubarak held talks with the leader of the four European states. The discussions dealt with promoting various kinds of cooperation between Egypt and these four countries, particularly in the economic and technical fields. The possibilities of promoting trade with and investments in Egypt were also studied.

The president was received at the airport by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub; Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Consultative Council speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim; deputy prime ministers; cabinet ministers; and the ambassadors of the four states which he visited.

Upon arrival, President Mubarak said, in response to a question by a MENA correspondent, that, during his brief tour he had met with the leaders of these four European states. He noted that the talks in Italy were very successful and that cooperation between Egypt and Italy was excellent.

The president continued: As for France, I do not need to explain, particularly in light of the very positive remarks made by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The president noted that France is very interested in helping and supporting Egypt. He pointed out that the problem Egypt faces exists in several countries. But Egypt is of great importance. This, he added, was made clear in Britain and the FRG. I met with Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher, who promised to do their utmost to help Egypt.

Replying to another question on whether there are any specific measures that will be taken in conjunction with the four European states in the very near future, Mubarak said: We are negotiating with the International Monetary Fund, and discussions are still under way.

Asked about recent events in Jordan and certain measures that may result from them, President Mubarak said: I do not think there has been any change, but it would be better to wait until we meet with King Husayn, with whom we are in touch. We are also communicating with the PLO in order to find a way out of the present situation. The president added: In fact, we have to find a way for the PLO to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, so that the peace process may be resumed.

Asked whether he is confident, as a result of his European tour, that Egypt will now be able to obtain credit on political and social terms that meet its requirements, President Mubarak said: Why not?

In his remarks, President Mubarak pointed out that negotiations with the IMF are still in progress and that he is optimistic about reaching agreement with the fund.

In conclusion, President Mubarak said that European countries are friendly toward Egypt. They understand Egypt's position and show interest in helping it. He added: The same thing applies to the United States, which is also interested in assisting Egypt.

Speaks to King Husayn About Tour

NC191538 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jul (MENA) — King Husayn of Jordan telephoned President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this afternoon to inquire about the results of President Mubarak's recent European tour. The Jordanian monarch's call was made prior to his departure for Baghdad.

Comments on IMF, FRG Talks

NC181900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1655 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Bonn, 18 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has affirmed that during his meetings with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher he perceived a complete understanding of Egypt's situation, a concern for its stability and progress, and a readiness to cooperate with it in solving all existing problems.

In an exclusive interview with the West German magazine *Der Spiegel*, President Mubarak pointed out that his visit to the FRG and his meeting with German officials was within the context of the traditional friendship between the two countries. He said: Against this background we discussed a number of economic issues. It is not our nature to embarrass or involve anyone. We discuss the problems which have arisen and try to find a suitable solution in accordance with our resources.

President Mubarak went on to say: With regard to the IMF, the adjustment of our economic course is a primary Egyptian interest and goal. At the same time, I have to ensure that the toiling classes and [word indistinct] are not overburdened and that they are able to live in a dignified and appropriate way.

President Mubarak continued: Egypt is essentially relying on itself in its development, economic progress, and reform, and is very successful in this. In this context, the president referred to the electricity industry, the production capacity of which has risen from 18 billion megawatts in 1981 to 40 billion megawatts in the current year.

President Mubarak added: Our friends can see for themselves how many tunnels, bridges, and flyovers have been built, as well as the improvement in roads all over Egypt and the repairs in the Northern Delta and Damietta port.

A traveller on Cairo-Alexandria desert road can see with his own eyes how the barren desert on either side of the road has been transformed into green, cultivated land. Recent expenditure on the improvement of the railroads, for example, exceeds the entire amount spent in the last 50 years, the president declared.

President Mubarak asserted that the Egyptian people are capable of developing their potential and their country, and of solving any problem they may encounter, with the help of their friends, including the FRG.

In reply to a question on the results of his visit, addressed to him by a reporter before he left Bonn, President Mubarak said he was very satisfied with the trip. He noted that, even before the visit had been arranged, communications were already being exchanged with the four countries on his itinerary in order to gain their cooperation in facing Egypt's economic situation.

Comments Further on FRG Visit

NC190737 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Ciaro, 19 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has voiced his satisfaction over the outcome of his talks with the leaders of four European nations. I always conduct talks after careful preparation, the president told *Akhbar Al-Yawm* in Bonn. The paper reports today that Mubarak also said that Egypt enjoys the support of the FRG and its people in general and the backing of Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in particular. Mubarak noted that there is a firm and long-standing friendship between Egypt and Germany and that the Germans are the Europeans who best understand the Middle East situation.

President Mubarak said: We do not want to repeat the past and to open a breach with the IMF as happened before when we were seeking funds to build the high dam.

Mubarak said: I am leaving the FRG more optimistic and hopeful that we will surmount the current economic crisis.

The president concluded by lauding the FRG media. He expressed his hopes that these media will continue to back Egypt. The FRG media, he said, do not only influence public opinion in the FRG and the rest of Europe, but also in the United States.

AL-AHRAM on 'Success' of Tour

NC190504 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jul (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* reports the success of President Mubarak's brief tour of four EEC countries; namely, Italy, Britain, France, and the FRG. The paper notes that in all the European capitals which the president visited there was full understanding and the talks took place in a warm and very good atmosphere.

In its editorial to be published tomorrow, Saturday, *Al-Ahram* says that the senior officials who received President Mubarak in the four European countries expressed positive feelings toward Egypt and their countries' willingness to promote economic cooperation and to give an impetus to the peace process.

In conclusion, *Al-Ahram* asserts that the president's main priority during his tour was the individual Egyptian and the development of the economy so as to benefit all Egyptians. The paper notes that the question of the individual Egyptian, Egyptian society, and the readjustment of the economic course have been the president's chief concerns since he took office as president.

'Abd al-Majid Notes 'Points of Difference' on Tabah

NC202145 Cairo MENA in English 2006 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 20 (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said tonight that there were some points of difference on the problem of Tabah and that Egypt refused some Israeli proposals concerning demarcations.

Addressing the Foreign Affairs Committee of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) 'Abd al-Majid said "we at present claim for the map of mandate drawn by the League of Nations in 1922."

He noted that the Israeli side is still studying this proposal and "we can refer the matter to the American side within days in its capacity as a mediator between us and Israel in this regard."

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that the other phase of arbitration is the selection of arbitrators. He pointed out that the Egyptian and Israeli arbitrators have been selected and the selection of the other three neutral arbitrators is under way.

Speaks on Foreign Policy, PLO

NC210354 Cairo MENA in English 2100 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 20 (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said tonight the national goals of Egypt's foreign policy are the establishment of comprehensive, just and durable peace as peace is the steady strategic line of the Egyptian policy.

Speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee at the fourth congress of the Ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), 'Abd al-Majid added that Egypt is assuming its duty in changing the deteriorating conditions of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza and calls for terminating any practices which harm the population in the occupied lands.

He noted that Egypt has always affirmed that the Palestinian cause is the core and crux of the Middle East problem and supported the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination under the PLO. Egypt also encouraged coordination between Jordan and the PLO, and supported the accord of Amman, he added.

Iraqi Ba'th Delegation in Cairo for NDP Congress

JN191610 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo — A delegation from the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, led by party regional command member Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, arrived in Cairo today to attend the fourth general congress of the ruling National Democratic Party which will begin a 3-day session tomorrow.

The delegation was received by Dr Butrus Ghali, member of the party's secretariat and minister of state for foreign affairs; the under secretary of the Ministry of Higher Education; and the chief of the Iraqi interests office in Cairo.

Sudan's Al-Mirghani Continues Visit in Egypt

Interviewed on Regional Ties

NC191536 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Alexandria, 19 Jul (MENA) — Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, has reaffirmed his country's desire to strengthen relations with Egypt and to further promote them at both the popular and official levels. Al-Mirghani, who is currently in Alexandria as part of his continuing visit to Egypt, said that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are eternal. The two countries are linked together by the Nile, blood, language, and relation, he added. [passage omitted]

In an exclusive interivew with MENA, Al-Mirghani affirmed that there is nothing official about the cancellation of the joint defense treaty between Sudan and Egypt.

Asked whether the talks which a Sudanese trade delegation held in Cairo recently had ended in failure, the Sudanese State Council chairman replied that he does not consider what took place to be either a failure or a frustration. He added: There might be an obstacle, but nothing has yet been reported to me on this. If I had been briefed on this matter, then I would have been able to remove any such obstacle during my talks with brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Commenting on reports about Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's statement regarding the Sudanese Government's agreement to develop relations with Libya to achieve Arab unity, Ahmad al-Mirghani said: The Sudanese Government's statement seeks to develop relations between us. Sudan hopes to develop relations with all Arab countries until Arab unity is finally achieved.

Concerning Sudanese-Ethiopian relations, Ahmad al-Mirghani noted that Sudan is trying to improve relations with neighboring Ethiopia to the benefit and for the stability of both countries. As to the flux of Eritrean refugees across Sudan's borders, the Sudanese State Council chairman said that Sudan is an Arab host country that will accept refugees until their problems are solved and they can voluntarily return to their own homeland. He added: Whoever asks to be resettled is allowed to do so through legal and internationally recognized means and not as was done in the case of the Falasha Jews.

Regarding Sudan's endeavors to create understanding between the Eritran movements and Ethiopia, Al-Mirghani stated that Sudan is trying to get the brother Eritreans and Ethiopians to sit down together around one table and negotiate without any interference by Sudan.

Commenting on the problem of southern Sudan, Ahmad al-Mirghani affirmed that he has not received any definite conditions from the brothers in the south. He expressed hope that southerners will come to the constitutional conference [word indistinct] in Sudan with open hearts and minds and without any preconditions.

Referring to the economic situation in Sudan, the State Council chairman said that his country has taken severe austerity measures, including the limitation of state expenditures. It has also appealed to Sudanese citizens to rationalize consumption and increase production.

Ends Visit 20 Jul

NC201535 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Alexandria, 20 Jul (MENA) — Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, left Al-Nuzhah International Airport at 1700 today at the end of his private visit to Alexandria. President Husni Mubarak headed those who saw the Sudanese chairman off.

Reportage on King Husayn of Jordan's Visit to Baghdad

Arrives 19 July

JN191740 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jul (INA) — King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan arrived in Baghdad tonight on an official visit to Iraq. President Saddam Husayn led those who received him.

The king is accompanied by a delegation comprising Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Concludes Visit, Departs

JN201059 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1052 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA) — Jordan's King Husayn left Baghdad at noon today following a visit to Iraq. The Jordanian monarch was accorded an official send-off headed by President Saddam Husayn. [passage omitted]

Minister on Condition for Reconciliation With Syria

JN201315 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan left Baghdad today at the end of an official visit within the framework of the mediation he is undertaking to reconcile Iraq and Syria. [passage omitted]

Latif Nusayyif Jasim, Iraqi information and culture minister, held a news conference in Baghdad yesterday in which he ruled out an Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation as long as Syria maintains its alliance with Iran.

On another level, Iraqi circles believe that King Husayn's talks in Baghdad may have dealt with the question of tense relations between Amman and the PLO following the closure of the PLO offices in Amman and the expulsion of some PLO officials from Jordan.

Ramadan Receives Letter From France's Chirac

JN201334 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1325 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has received a written message from French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac dealing with bilateral relations and ways to promote them in all fields. French Ambassador in Baghdad Maurice Courage delivered the message when Taha Yasin Ramadan received him here at noon today.

The two sides also discussed bilateral relations and stressed the two countries' desire to bolster these relations in all fields.

Information Minister Lauds Nation's Capabilities

JN191604 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Information and Culture Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has stated that the future of Iraq, its sovereignty, and its political option are guaranteed. At a press conference attended by a number of Arab and foreign reporters and other media who are covering Iraq's celebration of the glorious 17-30 July revolution, Jasim said that today the Iraqis have a more united and cohesive society and harbor love and respect for their outstanding leader President Saddam Husayn and that their faith and confidence in their regime and leadership are greater than ever. Jasim said: We are facing the Khomeyniite ambitions which will be vehemently crushed with all of our spiritual determination which is connected with our belief in God, our sanctities, and the nation's profound history and culture, which continued to defeat the ancesters of this dragon from the east from the Babylonian days to the rise of Islam.

Jasim noted that the Iraqi Army has doubled, extending from the furthest point in southern Iraq to the most remote point in the north and from the east to the west. He added that Iraq has overcome the situation where Iran could seriously affect its military position in any sector of the front. Iraq has an army outside the military service that is equal to its regular Army. He said that our Armed Forces possess military capabilities that would surprise the Khomeyni forces, adding that this senile person will regret any prolongation of the war and the result will be that the berserk bull will be crushed on the border.

The minister noted that the development process in Iraq has not stopped despite 6 years of war and that a great number of development projects were planned and implemented in wartime. He said that after these 6 years, our social position is excellent, our moral cohesion is at its highest, the people's morale is great, our ability to remain steadfast is limitless, and our optimism about victory is absolute. Jasim noted that when we talk about victories we mean that after 6 years of war, we were able to stand in the face of the fiercest onslaught in history and protect our independence and the Arab nation from Khomeyniite ambitions. He added: We built our country in wartime and preserved our independence, sovereignty, and nonaligned political approach. We were able to bury the dreams of the Iranian regime, inflict the gravest losses on its forces, and deal the harshest blows to its establishments, which are targets for our forces.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,295

JN181627 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,295 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The triumphant forces of justice continued their glorious defense of Iraq's land and people through their effective operations in the operational sectors.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. To further deprive the suspect despots of their resources and supplies, our brave eagles launched a new raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 0045 today [2045 GMT 17 July] scoring an accurate, effective hit. Our planes carried out 42 combat missions today during which they attacked enemy positions, troop concentrations, and engineering works inflicting further losses. Having carried out their duty, the eagles returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our formations on the VII Army Corps front delivered effective strikes against selected enemy targets inflicting further losses in addition to killing five enemy soldiers; destroying one 106-mm gun, two heavy machine guns, and three positions of various types; and starting large fires in enemy areas.

3. One enemy soldier was killed, and one vehicle and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector; one ammunition dump was set ablaze and one infantry position was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector. One of our patrols seized a 60-mm mortar and a quantity of serviceable materials in the V Army Corps northern sector. They were transported to our units' positions.

4. A number of Iranians sought refuge with our forward units and they were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. The forces of the criminal, despotic clique shelled the village of Tawilah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 July 1986

Communique No 2,296

JN191627 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,296 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious sons of Iraq are courageously standing to confront the Iranian enemies' grudges against the Iraqi people and their progress. The following is a roundup of last night's and today's activities:

1. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector sighted a column composed of a number of vehicles. Our units opened fire and destroyed or burned most of them. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forces destroyed 5 vehicles and 11 ammunition dumps.

2. Our forces in the operational sectors opened fire on enemy positions opposite them and inflicted the following losses on the enemy:
A. One bulldozer, two ammunition dumps, and one infantry position were destroyed; three enemy soldiers were killed; and fires were created in an enemy camp on the VII Army Corps front.
B. One infantry position was destroyed and three enemy soldiers were killed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.
C. One ammunition dump and one infantry position were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.
3. In the VI Army Corps northern sector our forces seized the following weapons that the enemy had abandoned in previous battles: three Kalashnikov rifles, two RPG-7 launchers, two radio sets, and one GC-rifle.

4. As an expression of their rejection of the war, groups of Iranian soldiers and civilians sought refuge with our forces at the front and were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. The forces of the outcast Iranian rulers shelled Biyarah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 July 1986

Communique No 2,297

JN201630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,297 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. From the trenches of glory and positions of honor, the lofty Iraqis continue to defend their territory and the principles of their revolution, imposing their control on all sectors of operation. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. An enemy force, estimated at an infantry company, tried to approach one of our unit positions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Our men confronted this force with all types of weapons, forcing it to flee. Many enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units killed three enemy soldiers, destroyed one 60-mm mortar and three positions of various types, and set fire to one vehicle.

2. Ten enemy soldiers were killed or wounded, and four positions and one vehicle were destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector; two observation posts were destroyed, and three Kalashnikov rifles and one 40-mm launcher were captured in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

3. Four enemy soldiers were killed and one 106-mm gun and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector; two engineering vehicles were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

4. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector confronted enemy remnants, destroying one heavy machine gun and nine positions of various types whose occupants were either killed or wounded, and setting fire to two ammunition dumps.

5. The forces of evil and aggression shelled Tawilah and Al-Shihabi with long-range artillery.

6. Escaping the despotism of the ruling regime in Iran, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 July 1986

Air Force Commander Claims New Weapons

JN200700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0614 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense has said that the Iraqi Air Force has obtained new weapons. Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, who did not elaborate about these weapons, said they come to cope with future possiblities and developments of the war with Iran.

In a statement carried by the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah* here today, the commander stressed that the Iraqi Air Force will begina new phase as the coming days will witness the intense strikesof an operation aimed at diverting the Iranian regime of the capabilities it is employing in aggression against Iraq.

The paper cited Staff Major General al-Hakam Hasan 'Ali, commander of the Iraqi helicopter gunships corps, as saying that he is absolutely confident in the ability of his corps to participate in putting a decisive end to the war. He stated that the Iraqi helicopter gunships corps has made large strides in the field of scientific progress and absorption of technological developments in this regard. He stressed that the corps will play a major role in destroying the Iranian aggressors' vital targets, armor, and strategic axes [mahawir].

King Husayn Returns Following Visit to Baghdad

JN201122 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn returned to Amman from Baghdad at noon today following a 2-day working visit to the fraternal Republic of Iraq. During the visit, his majesty held talks with His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with the current situation in the Arab region, relations between the two fraternal countries, and ways to clear the Arab atmosphere and heal the Arab rift so that the Arab nation will be able to unify its ranks to face the dangers threatening it.

King Husayn was accorded an official sendoff at Saddam Husayn International Airport. President Saddam Husayn led those who saw off his majesty. [passage omitted]

Returning with his majesty were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Husayn Contacts Moroccan King for Consultations

JN191736 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn contacted his brother His Majesty King Hassan II, the monarch of Morocco, via telephone yesterday. This contact comes within the framework of consultations and coordination that His Majesty King Husayn holds with his brothers the kings, presidents, and leaders of the Arab countries on the developments in the region; ways to clear the Arab air and unify Arab ranks in confronting the dangers posed to the Arab nation; as well as ways to realize the possibility of holding an Arab summit.

AL-DUSTUR on Husayn's New Reconciliation Efforts

JN200717 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 JUL 86
pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "King Husayn Resumes His Good Offices"]

[Text] Accompanied by comprehensive Arab blessings, as well as by the hopes and aspirations of millions of Arabs, His Majesty King Husayn yesterday resumed his good offices to achieve rapprochement between the two brotherly capitals, Damascus and Baghdad.

The renewal of this noble pan-Arab mission shouldered by King Husayn renews this nation's hopes in the possibility of overcoming the factors of discord and weakness, as well as all obstacles and differences to bypass this tragic phase of Arab history, unprecedented since the pan-Arab awakening at the beginning of this century.

It is no secret that one of the most conspicuous reasons for the current Arab weakness in confronting challenges is the current regrettable disagreement between Baghdad and Damascus, which constitute the two wings of the Arab east. The ability of this region's peoples to achieve joint action and unified will, defeat challenges, and overcome the factors of weakness and fragmentation depends on the two capitals' agreement.

Based on this solid truth, and inspired by Jordan's profound belief in its principles and pan-Arab mission, Jordanian efforts were launched to achieve this objective. Our enemies are wagering on the impossibility of this task due to the failure of all efforts exerted in this regard during the past few years.

Nevertheless, Jordan, under its inspired leadership, refused to give in to despair regarding the subject of reconciliation between Baghdad and Damascus, or to deal with the dispute between them as a fait accompli in the current Arab state of affairs. Inspired by its awareness of the dangers of the current phase, Jordan has embarked on new efforts and will do its utmost to achieve this dear Arab dream.

While pinning our hopes on King Husayn's mission and his majesty's trips which are devoted to the good of the nation, we have great confidence in King Husayn's ability to open a new chapter between Damascus and Baghdad — a chapter which heralds a new Arab dawn and a decisive end to our confusion, weakness, and disunity.

Decree Summons 'Extraordinary' Parliament Session

JN191549 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] A royal decree has been issued summoning the Parliament for an extraordinary session as of 19 July 1986 in accordance with the first provision of Article 82 of the Constitution to approve the laws and issues mentioned in the royal decree.

AL-MUSTAQBAL Interviews Al-Rifa'i on PLO

JN191346 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1103 GMT 19 Jul 86

["Text" of interview with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i by the Paris-based magazine *Al-Mustaqbal* and published in its 19 July issue; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [*Al-Mustaqbal*] Several explanations have been given for the Jordanian steps ending the relationship with the PLO leadership and that were accompanied by Jordanian steps to bolster contacts with the West Bank and Gaza Strip. One of these explanations is that there has been a rearrangement of the cards in the region, according to which the PLO, which rejected Security Council Resolution No 242, will be excluded and Palestinian leaders who accept this resolution will be found to take part in subsequent negotiations on the Middle East issue. What is your opinion of these explanations?

[Al-Rifa'i] We have heard these explanations and, regrettably, matters are not as they are depicted. These explanations are untrue and inaccurate. Concerning the PLO leadership, the causes for ending coordination with it are known. His majesty the king announced the causes in his first speech and explained the differences that resulted from PLO leadership stands and trends which were different from those agreed upon between the

Jordanian Government and the PLO. The differences were over priorities and how to deal with the cause and reach the one goal.

Regarding the recent measures, they were not directed against the PLO. We still admit that the PLO is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and our dealings with it continue on this basis. There are now 12 PLO offices in Amman. These offices existed in the past and will continue to exist. The offices that were closed are additional offices that brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], during his frequent visits to Jordan and during the coordination period between us and the PLO, asked his majesty the king to permit.

Regrettably, Jordan has been subjected to a violent media campaign which has no justifications. In addition to this, the additional offices that we permitted to open began to interfere in Jordanian internal affairs. Moreover, these offices carried out activities that the PLO had agreed would not be carried out. The additional offices were closed as a reaction to the behavior of the sides in charge of these offices and not as part of a Jordanian plan or strategy, as some are pleased to depict.

Regarding the West Bank, Jordan, as is known, has been shouldering the responsibility of supporting the steadfastness of our brothers in the West Bank since 1967. This situation has not changed. We still support their steadfastness and we attempt to provide them with a means for a good living and with the minimum level that enables them to continue their steadfastness and entrenchment on their land. We believe that preserving the land's Arabism requires the continued presence of the Palestinian Arab people on their land. No people can be steadfast on their land while suffering from occupation, as are the Palestinian Arab people. We, therefore, extend aid to them and try to entrench them on their land.

The subject is not one of competition between us and the PLO and its leadership for the West Bank. We compete with no one, but we carry out a pan-Arab duty imposed on us and on every Arab brother. Hence, we hope that the truth of any Jordanian measure will be taken into consideration and that it will not be viewed through the talks and explanations that we recently heard from some sides in the PLO leadership.

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] Are your differences with the PLO revolving around priorities? Is the cause of these differences the PLO's rejection of UN Security Council Resolution No 242?

[Al-Rifa'i] These are interconnected. The priorities are: saving the land and the people, rescuing our sacred places, ending the Israeli occupation, and ensuring Israeli withdrawal. This cannot be accomplished except by a peaceful settlement within an international conference to be attended by all the Arab sides concerned, including the PLO on an equal footing with the other side, and with the presence of the UN Security Council permanent member states. The basis for participating in this conference is the acceptance of Resolutions 242 and 338. No one imagines that any side can attend the conference if it rejects the basis on which this conference is held. We insist on PLO participation in the international conference because we cannot be an alternative to it. We insist on its presence and on its representation of the Palestinian people. However, the basis through which the PLO can play this role is its acceptance of international resolutions. The PLO rejected this so we faced the dead end about which His Majesty King Husayn spoke.

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] Isn't there is any hope of holding a meeting with the PLO leadership or restoring the dialogue with it?

[Al-Rifa'i] The issue is not that of a meeting or dialogue. Dialogue on what? The problem is clear and our view on it is known, so is the PLO view. We are not against the principle of meetings and dialogues but for what cause and to what aim?

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] If the PLO accepts Security Council Resolution No 242 or reaches an understanding with Jordan on priorities, will it be possible to restore a joint dialogue and coordination?

[Al-Rifa'i] If this takes place, we will discuss this issue.

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] Let us go back to the issue of Jordan's intense interest in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This policy was in line with your recent measures to halt coordination and close offices, which raised many questions.

[Al-Rifa'i] As you said, Jordan has not stopped extending assistance since 1967. During the period of coordination between us and the PLO leadership, the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee was supporting the Jordanian effort. The Arab aid, which the joint committee collected, was spent on assistance to our brothers in the occupied territory in addition to the Jordanian Government's efforts. Regrettably, now the Jordanian-Palestinian committee cannot continue its work because the Arab sides that had committed themselves to extending this assistance have stopped it.

In Jordan, we are now embarking on a 5-year economic development plan. To meet the desire of our brothers in the occupied territory, we agreed to also initiate a 5-year plan for the West Bank. This plan includes a number of projects. Spending on these projects will not be from Jordanian money but from Arab money as well as from Arab, Islamic, and international funds in Europe, the United States, and Japan. We are not talking about Jordanian funds to be spent in the West Bank for certain political aims. We are speaking of an Arab-international assistance that we are presenting to our people in the West Bank to establish development projects to support their steadfastness.

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] You say that Jordan is not considering an alternative to the PLO. However, during his news conference, King Husayn discussed the need to create a national institution representing the Palestinian people. This talk left questions.

[Al-Rifa'i] What his majesty the king meant was that the PLO, the institution that represents the Palestinian people, is the base, and not the individuals. We distinguish between the institution as an institution and the individuals. Regarding the PLO, we consider it the legitimate, sole representative of the Palestinian people. But as Gaza Mayor Haj Rashad al-Shawwa mentioned during his statements to Jordanian television, we hope that this organization will reflect the Palestinian people's aspirations, ambitions, and desire, especially in the occupied land, and that it will not impose its opinions that may have no direct connection with the Palestinian people but may reflect Arab and international contradictions that have no relationship with the facts in the occupied territories.

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] Do you anticipate any Arab reservations about your recent steps to sever relations with the PLO?

[Al-Rifa'i] We have not severed relations with the PLO leadership. We have halted coordination between us and the PLO leadership. This is a Jordanian issue. We recognize the PLO as the Palestinian people's representative and its offices are still in our country, but we halted political coordination regarding a concerted initiative. This is a Jordanian-Palestinian affair.

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] Regarding the closure of the offices, some Palestinian officials have told us that other PLO offices that have no connection with the Fatah movement have also been closed, as stated in the Jordanian decision closing the offices. These offices, such as the Higher Education Office and the Palestine National Fund Office, existed before the coordination.

[Al-Rifa'i] All of the offices that were closed were new, additional ones, opened during the coordination period. No office that existed prior to the beginning of coordination with the PLO was closed. All of the additional offices were closed regardless of their ties because they were opened as a result of the joint coordination. However, the PLO's 12 offices are still open, and they represent the largest number in any Arab capital.

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] Last Saturday you met with 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member and PLO representative in Jordan. Was the meeting a political one or was it to discuss organizational measures?

[Al-Rifa'i] Brother 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya is the PLO Executive Committee representative in Amman, and we are in constant contact with him. He is the PLO's representative in Amman and we maintain continuous contacts. We also discuss all issues pertaining to the PLO offices in Amman, our contacts with the PLO, our continued cooperation with the PLO, and other issues regarding regional developments. We discuss issues of common interest. This meeting is part of the continuous contact between us and the PLO.

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] Can we know the results of His Majesty King Husayn's recent visit to Washington, especially since there are reports on a new U.S. initiative?

[Al-Rifa'i] As is known, His Majesty King Husayn's recent visit to the United States was personal. However, the U.S. Administration invited his majesty to visit Washington to hold talks with U.S. officials. No discussion took place in Washington on new initiatives, and no new requests were made. However, His Majesty King Husayn has explained the consequences resulting from the continuation of occupation and Israel's practices inside the occupied Arab territories. The U.S. side did not make any new proposals. We did not make any requests.

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] You mean there are no U.S. promises for a new U.S. move to settle the Middle East crisis?

[Al-Rifa'i] Yes, there is nothing new, and for us, the dimensions of the solutions are clear. We want a comprehensive solution. This means Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories in return for peace. The solution cannot take place except through an international conference attended by all of the Arab parties concerned, including the PLO as the Palestinian people's representative on an equal footing with the other parties. The USSR, the United States, and the other UN Security Council permanent member states should also attend the conference. On this basis, there can be a move. Any initiative outside this framework cannot be accepted. Therefore, any talk about a U.S. solution, a separate move, or an attempt to find alternatives is incorrect and does not reflect the truth.

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] Where have Jordan's efforts to achieve the Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation reached, especially after His Majesty King Husayn discussed this issue during his recent visit to Al-Ta'if?

[Al-Rifa'i] Our efforts are continuing, and they will continue. We hope they will reach a point where we can restore normal relations between Syria and Iraq to pave the way for holding an Arab summit to enable the Arab leaders to adopt a unified Arab stand toward all of our issues and problems.

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] Are there any positive signs regarding the issue of reconciliation between Damascus and Baghdad after the attempts to hold a meeting between the two countries' foreign ministers failed?

[Al-Rifa'i] The meeting between the Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers was postponed for many reasons, chief of which was that we needed further preparations to hold this meeting. Contacts are continuing and we hope these contacts will succeed because their success is an implementation of the Arba nation's will.

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] What is the extent of coordination with Saudi Arabia regarding the reconciliation issue?

[Al-Rifa'i] We maintain continuous contact with fraternal Saudi Arabia. Our stands are always in harmony with Saudi Arabia's stands. Saudi Arabia, under His Majesty King Fahd and with the direct participation of Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'abd al'Aziz, is the country that began the process of Arab reconciliation in accordance with the emergency Casablanca resolution. Saudi Arabia's appreciated efforts led to settling differences between Jordan and Syria. I am sure that Saudi Arabia has always been concerned with settling differences between any two Arab states and with improving Arab relations. I am also certain that Saudi Arabia's efforts will continue to reach our common objective of achieving a unified Arab stand to confront all dangers and problems.

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] What point have Syrian-Jordanian relations reached?

[Al-Rifa'i] The relations between Jordan and Syria are excellent. Our bilateral relations are at their best. All of the joint committees and institutions have been reactivated. We cooperate in all of the economic, educational, and information fields. The coordination of basic stands is continuing. We can say that our normal relations have been restored.

[*Al-Mustaqbal*] Do your relations with Egypt and your support for Iraq's stand not constitute a kind of obstacle to your relations with Syria?

[Al-Rifa'i] Not at all. Normal and distinguished relations do not necessarily mean that all political stands are identical. There might be differences in interpretations and methods of dealing with some issues. However, what is basically important is that our stand must be unified regarding the important issues we face.

Information Minister on Steps Against Fatah

PM181255 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
16-22 Jul 86 pp 14, 15

[Interview with Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib by *Al-Majallah* correspondent in Amman; date not given]

[Text] Question: The timing of the Jordanian measures to close Fatah offices and expel Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] came as a surprise to everybody since there was no immediate Jordanian reaction following the issuance of the Fatah Revolutionary Council's statement, which the official statement said was the cause of these measures.

Answer: For a long time the Jordanian security organs have periodically been deporting persons from Jordan. The principal reason for those measures is to protect Jordanian security regardless of the affiliation of those persons. But after the Fatah Revolutionary Council issued its statement on 29 June and in view of the attacks the statement contained and the attempts to distort facts with respect to Jordan and the central problem — the Palestinian problem — as well as the statements made by some leading Council members reflecting the activities of these offices, measures have been taken to close these offices. Furthermore, some leading Fatah members have made statements attacking and criticizing the comprehensive national development plan which the Jordanian Government intends to carry out in the occupied territories and which in fact is a new system of relations in the occupied territories. In the past years and since the Israeli occupation in 1967, contacts used to take place with individuals only and there was no planning. Now relations have become as they should be — based on a comprehensive national development plan for education, health, agriculture, housing and all other kinds of services. The objective is to defend the Arab character of the land and to enable the inhabitants to remain on their land and stand against the Israeli policies that aim at expelling them and at applying all sorts of pressure against them. In other words, a comprehensive development plan that will deal with the land so as to maintain its Arab character and whose aim is to enable the sons of this land to hold on to it. Is this something that deserves to be criticized and have doubts cast on it by our brothers?

In any case, there is no justification for these offices' existence in Jordan. They are secondary offices that do not belong to the PLO but to particular organizations. They receive instructions from certain persons who contributed to escalating the disagreement with Jordan by their attacks and their casting doubts on Jordan's policy and by engaging in actions inside the country harmful to its national security.

Question: But, as is known, Abu Jihad leads the Palestinian side in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for the steadfastness of our people in the occupied territories.

Answer: As I have already said, we believe in having an integrated national development plan for the West Bank and refuse to deal with our people there through individuals. But Abu Jihad's departure has nothing to do with with the continuation of the committee's work. The committee's work will continue. It must be pointed out, however, that the joint committee's work has been stopped for some time. When we insist that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people we mean that we wish to deal and cooperate with the PLO for the sake of strengtehing our people's steadfastness in the occupied land.

Question: Do you believe that as a result of these measures the relations between Jordan and the PLO leadership have reached the point of no return?

Answer: As the goverment statement said, we wish for the desire to maintain the spirit of cooperation and trust on which the fateful relations have been built to continue. I do not wish to talk about the point of no return. This question should be put to the PLO. I challenge any claim that statements have been made in Jordan against any PLO leader since coordination with the organization stopped. I challenge anyone who claims that any Jordanian official uttered a single word of abuse or attack against the PLO. We, at His Majesty King Husayn's instructions, stand opposed to media campaigns and refuse to answer them. On the contrary, Jordanian strategy is based on removing Arab differences and closing the Arab ranks. King Husayn's recent tour of the Arab countries is the best evidence of that. Therefore, we refuse to be drawn into any media vituperations. Such vituperations are not only cheap but also a national crime. I wish every Arab official would think before making any statement that might harm national developments and Arab solidarity.

Question: What does the Jordanian Government think of the reaction to the Jordanian step in the occupied territories?

Answer: We aim to preserve the land and its Arab character. Our aim is not to indulge in oneupmanship. We are not thinking of who rules the land after it is liberated; indeed we are seeking to rescue and liberate this land. Jordan takes an all-embracing national view of the matter.

Question: Following the suspension of coordination with the PLO leadership, how will contacts and dealings with it be carried out, particularly since some PLO members are still in Jordan?

The Jordanian minister here produced a copy of the Jordanian Government statement of 7 July 1986 and read point four which he said, was "very important" and reflects the Jordanian strategy and the Jordanian Government's desire to "continue Jordan's dealings with the PLO on the grounds that it is the sole legitimate representative."

The minister added: Contacts are continuing, even during the recent days, through the PLO Executive Committee representative Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya concerning organizing the affairs of the PLO offices and members in Jordan.

New Peace Approach To Stress Security

JN190630 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Lamis Andoni article: "Jordan Puts Emphasis on Security"; first published in 15 July London *Guardian*]

[Text] Amman — Jordan's decision last week to end the presence of Mr. Yasir 'Arafat's mainstream Fatah faction in the country is another sign of the important shift in Jordan's approach to peace in the Middle East.

The Kingdom has abandoned its efforts to lift the peace process off the ground and has shifted to a long term stragegy. According to the prime minister, Zayd al-Rifa'i, there is no chance in the meantime, to revive peace efforts in the area.

As long as the PLO leadership refuses to accept the United Nations resolutions it would not be possible to hold an international peace conference to solve the Palestinian question, Mr. Al-Rifa'i said on Sunday.

Jordan suspended political coordination with the PLO leadership last Fabruary when the latter refused to accept U.S. Resolution 242, which recognises the right of the state of Israel to exist, without a reciprocal American recognition of the Palestinian People's right to self-determination.

In the meantime, Jordan has been active in pursuing its new strategy of direct coordination with the Palestinian people inside the Israeli-occupied territories instead of with the PLO leadership.

The axis of this new strategy is a five-year development plan for the West Bank which is estimated to cost between 95 million and 155 million. According to Jordanian officials the plan's major objective is to keep the Palestinians on their land. Jordan has its own security concerns because if the Palestinians started to leave they would come to Jordan and "this could be consistent with the Israeli claims that Jordan should be the substitute homeland for the Palestinian people."

Until now aid to the West Bank has been channelled through a joint PLO-Jordanian committee. Therefore the Jordanian plan and the expulsion of Mr. 'Arafat's deputy, Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) who heads the Palestinian side in the committee, strengthened doubts that Jordan would be using the new plan as a means of pressure on the West Bankers to abandon the PLO leadership and form a new pro-Jordanian leadership.

"Our presence here is viewed to be dangerous since it would spoil their plans in the West Bank," Mr. Al-Wazir has said, explaining the Jordanian order to expel him, before his departure last week.

The Jordanian prime minister, however, strongly rejected that there is any competition between Jordan and the PLO to try to win over the 850,000 Palestinians in the occupied territories. Mr Al-Rifa'i said that the plan represented "the least Jordan can do to help our people in the occupied territories."

Mr. Al-Rifa'i confirmed reports that Jordan supported appointments of Arab mayors by the Israeli authorities. "It is better than having Israeli military administrators," he said.

Municipalities are believed to play an important role in the implementations and channelling of investment money. Mr Al-Rifa'i rejected the idea that Jordan was trying to create a substitute PLO leadership in the West Bank.

220,000 Dinars Allocated For Nabulus Hospital

JN200738 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 Jul 86 pp 1, 23

[Text] Amman — *Al-Dustur* — Economic sources have stated that 220,000 dinars have been allocated for the expansion of the national hospital in Nabulus within the comprehensive development plan for the occupied West Bank.

The sources said that the existing hospitals will be supplied with new equipment to help them provide citizens with advanced medical services. New specialized clinics will be opened at the various hospitals.

As for social development, the plan stipulates the inauguration of a number of social centers, as well as extending technical and financial aid to existing centers to help them perform their duties.

The sources said that the 5-year development plan includes an article for emergency expenses. Funds included in this article could be transferred to finance some projects included in the development plan for the occupied West Bank. It is also possible that some of the financial aid which Jordan will receive from various countries will be transferred to finance industrial, agricultural, and educational projects in the West Bank.

U.S. 'Incentives' for Direct Talks Rejected

JN190631 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Paris — QNA — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has affirmed that Jordan rejects the idea of a separate solution to the Middle East crisis as sought by the United States. He noted that Washington has presented many incentives to Jordan to enter direct negotiations with Israel to reach a separate solution. In a statement published in *Al-Mustaqbal* today, the information minister said the U.S. incentives included giving Jordan $3 billion in financial aid, another $5 billion in material aid over the next 5 years, in addition to all its military needs.

Al-Khatib added that Jordan also insisted that Syria, Jordan, the PLO, and other parties concerned in the Middle East issue participate in the solution.

AL-RA'Y Comments on George Bush Middle East Tour

JN190748 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Jul 86 pp 1, 29

[Editorial: "Bush's Tour"]

[Text] George Bush's tour of the area raises a number of questions, particularly in light of the statement made by one of his aides. He said the objective of the tour is to show U.S. concern about the region, to renew its association with it, and to continue the peace process after the setbacks sustained by U.S. policy. This does not mean that important developments will occur during the trip; it is just a routine trip for acquaintance and exploration.

The method used by the U.S. official to express the objectives of Bush's trip is not new. This method makes us wonder if the U.S. Administration has comprehended the reasons behind the failure of its policies in the region and if it wants through this trip to assess these reasons so as not to repeat them in the future.

The second question focuses on the meaning of renewing U.S. association with the region. Does this mean renewing attempts to achieve hegemony over the region or renewing confidence in U.S. credibility, which was greatly affected in the region as a result of U.S. practices, particularly the U.S. abortion of attempts to convene an international conference — the last of these being the call by the Soviet and French presidents to convene the conference — and supplying the Israeli aggressors with the most sophisticated weapons, including the most sophisticated fighter planes in the world, to continue their arrogance?

The third question is about the meaning of showing concern for real U.S. friends in the region. Does this objective mean categorizing the Arab leaders, casting doubts among them, and aborting Arab efforts to unite Arab ranks?

Of course, no one can prejudge the coming visit by George Bush. However, the Arab people everywhere can announce that the Arab leaders are first and last associated with their people and cause. They are not linked to any state by personal friendship or hostility. The Arab leaders' friendship or hostility is defined in accordance with the policies adopted by others toward the region and cause. Therefore, none of the Arabs agrees to be subject to such categories.

On the other hand, we remind everybody that concern for the region not accompanied by a balanced policy that does not relinquish the mistakes committed against the region and that does not work honestly to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the region — peace based on regaining the people's rights — will remain a symbolic concern. Such a concern is sought by nobody and cannot safeguard the policy from new setbacks in the region. Until Bush makes his trip and until its results appear, we should be vigilant. Then there will be further comment.

French Envoy on Arms Sales, Giraud Trip

JN210715 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 21 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat]

[Excerpt] Amman — French Ambassador to Jordan Patrick Leclercq said Sunday that France would seriously consider a Jordanian request for arms and that French Defence Minister Andre Giraud would be discussing all aspects of Jordanian-French defence cooperation during his visit here beginning Monday.

Mr. Leclercq said that financing French arms supplies to Jordan would be considered by Mr. Giraud during his talks with Jordanian leaders. The ambassador said Mr. Giraud may be received by His Majesty King Husayn.

Jordan, according to French officials, has been negotiating with France for the purchase of at least 26 Mirage 2000 fighter bombers. An unnamed senior French official was quoted as saying last month that Jordan was hoping to buy between 26 and 28 of the aircraft from the French plane-maker Avions Marcel Dassault. But the official dismissed a report in the American Magazine *Newsweek* that Jordan had already sealed a deal worth $3 billion for 72 Mirage 2000 planes.

The Kingdom has been looking for air defence equipment since late last year when the U.S. Congress "indefinitely postponed" a planned $1.9 billion arms package. Jordan already has 35 of the less sophisticated Mirage f-1 interceptors, also manufactured by Dassault. [passage omitted]

'Unidentified' Gunmen Ambush AUB Officials, Kill 3

NC191041 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1015 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Unidentified gunmen in Jisr al-Barbir today fired at a bus transporting officials of the American University of Beirut [AUB] from West to East Beirut. The details of the crime are as follows:

A bus transporting officials and doctors at the AUB Hospital from the western to the eastern area was intercepted by a navy blue Peugeot 504 when it reached Jisr al-Barbir [word indistinct] in the direction of the Franciscan area at 1230 today. The four gunmen in the car fired indiscriminately on the passengers, killing Wadi' Abu Khalil, George Faris, and Lilyan Saba, and wounding Elie Istifan, Emily Khayrallah, Fadi Ghubaysi, and Dr Michel Rubayz. The dead and wounded were moved to the Al-Maqasid Hospital.

It has been reported that the murderers boarded the bus and opened fire indiscriminately, using weapons with silencers. They then fled in a car waiting for them near the scene of the crime.

[Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic at 1015 GMT on 19 July also reports the incident but adds the following:

It should be recalled that the Brigadier General Chief of Syrian Intelligence in Lebanon [Kan'an] the day before yesterday called on AUB hospital physicians and employees to carry on with their duties.]

Death Toll Rises to Four

NC191327 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Four killed and three wounded are the innocent victims felled by the bullets of treachery. The treacherous did not want security and calm to return to West Beirut. It is a message of hate executed by conspiratorial hands hostile to Lebanon.

The victims are Dr George Faris, Wadi' Abu Khalil, Lilyan Saba, and Emily Khayrallah. They fell in a cowardly and brutal assault against a bus carrying doctors and employees of the American University of Beirut. The assailants sprayed the passengers with heavy fire from machine guns equipped with silencers. It has been learned that among the wounded are Elie Istifan, Fadi Qudhayfi, and Dr Michel Rubayz.

Birri Denounces Attack

NC191203 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1055 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, a short while ago denounced the act of piracy committed against the Beirut AUB bus. He accused those who object to the security process in West Beirut and who reject and oppose the opening of the crossings, of being behind the operation with their intelligence service and their Mosad plans.

Minister Birri added: The incident is one of the most foul to be added on this black Saturday to their record of crimes in Al-Nab'ah, Al-Karantinah, and others. Birri said that the AUB hospital is playing a humanitarian role and providing great services. This blow came at a time when doctors have begun returning to the university from abroad and when attempts are being made to establish the AUB administration in the eastern area.

Minister Birri said: We do not only denounce this incident, but declare to these people that they should know that such a crime will not be allowed to go unpunished. Undoubtedly, the authorities concerned will investigate the incident, but in the meantime, we believe that the best response to this crime is for us to continue with the security plan and to persevere with the work at the university and to strengthen the university. It is only then that such schemes can be thwarted.

Minister Birri concluded by saying: In the name of the Amal Movement, we offer our deepest condolences over the martyrs because they defended nationalist Beirut's steadfastness to their last breath. We also wish speedy recovery to the brothers who were wounded.

Minister Birri also contacted the Al-Maqasid Hospital to inquire about the health of the wounded, especially Dr Michel Rubayz, who has been moved to the AUB hospital, and whose injuries do not give cause for alarm.

Lebanese Forces Blame Syria

NC191528 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The Lebanese Forces hold Syria directly responsible for the Al-Barbir massacre. A responsible Lebanese Forces source has stated the following:

The Lebanese Forces regret the Al-Barbir incident and would like to express their deepest sorrow and sympathy to the American University and the victims' families. The forces see this massacre as a deliberate attempt to strike at the remaining Lebanese and non-Lebanese educational and humanitarian institutions operating in West Beirut, thus dealing a blow to Lebanon's personality as expressed through its culture and civilization. This crime exposes the laxity and the terrorism existing in West Beirut, and repudiates the claim that stability has returned. It has been proved that what the Syrians have implemented is not a security plan, but rather an extensive propaganda campaign designed to serve certain personal goals.

The official source adds: Syria is directly responsible for what has happened in West Beirut, and what will happen there. It is also responsible for events in all the Lebanese areas that are under its control. Today's incident proves that the appeals addressed to embassies, and to the American University in particular, by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an and Minister Nabih Birri to return to West Beirut are fragile and insincere. Their purpose is to brighten Damascus' image in Western public opinion. These appeals are, in the end, merely a trap to mislead institutions and individuals, Lebanese and non-Lebanese alike, and gradually win them over. This bitter incident once again shows that those in charge of the American University must make the decision to transfer the university to the eastern area and to reinforce its branch there. While the Lebanese Forces take upon themselves the task of safeguarding the security of everyone working at the American University, they demand immediate punishment of the culprits and reiterate that there can be no security other than the legitimate Lebanese one.

It has been learned that the number of martyrs has risen to four due to the death of employee Emily Khayrallah. Dr Rubayz and employee Istifan have undergone surgery at the Al-Maqasid Hospital. The other victims have transferred to the eastern area via the Franciscan [crossing point].

In another development, former Minister Qaysar Nasr, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Lebanese Forces, has accused the Syrians of violating international laws and the 1982 charter [mithaq], which stipulated the withdrawal of Syrian, Israeli, and Palestinian troops.

PSP Links 'Regime' to Attack

NC201253 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] A responsible source at the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] issued a statement today saying:

First: The PSP denounces and condemns the evil attack on the doctors and students of the American University. The PSP believes that this cowardly action was committed by suspect organs linked to the regime in order to hinder the implementation of the security plan and (?restrict) Syria's role because of the success of the plan.

Second: The PSP has examined the isolationist media campaign that accompanied this cowardly action and feels it raises many questions about the dimensions of this action, the plots concocted by these organs, and the speed with which they moved in order to strike at the American University and the security plan.

Third: The PSP urges confrontation of these actions and plots, reiterates its solid position on these acts, and asserts its willingness to help deal effectively with all attempts to thwart the security plan and to impede Syrian assistance to the Lebanese in achieving national progress. The party calls on the regime to abandon practices whose goals are well known.

Islamic Grouping Condemns Attack

NC202047 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The Islamic Grouping held an extraordinary meeting at former Prime Minister Rashid al-Sulh's home at 1900 today. [passage omitted]

The following statement was issued after the meeting:

A dreadful and sinful attack was made on Saturday on a group of students, doctors, and employees of the American University of Beirut while they were riding a bus in Qasqas area, killing and wounding several of them. In the wake of this, the members of the Islamic Grouping held an urgent and extraordinary meeting this afternoon to discuss the dangers posed by the incident and the need to deal with it, as soon as possible, in order to prevent repercussions. They also studied its implications for and effects on the security situation in the capital, AUB and its hospital, and the atmosphere of coexistence in the capital and in Lebanon as a whole.

The conferees decided the following:

First, to denounce the repugnant crime, to condemn the perpetrators, planners, and instigators of the crime, and to urge the officials concerned to arrest them and inflict the severest punishment on them;

Second, to redouble efforts to follow up the security plan;

Third, to insist that cultural and medical institutions, particularly AUB, its hospital, and all its other components be retained and that these institutions and their employees be given protection;

Fourth, to reject and denounce all actions that discriminate against persons on sectarian grounds, in Beirut and other Lebanese areas, where these actions take the form of intimidating persons crossing from either sector of the capital, or any other form;

Fifth, to demand effective and complete protection for traffic in both sectors of the capital, without causing any break in security in the areas of the contact lines.

Junblatt 'Unexpectedly' Returns From Rome

NC181830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and transport, arrived unexpectedly at Beirut International Airport this evening aboard a Middle East Airlines plane from Rome. He was welcomed by Brigadier General Sami al-Shaykhah, commander of the airport security force, and by a number of airport security officers.

Reportedly To Go to Moscow 20 Jul

NC190552 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, returned to Beirut yesterday through the Beirut International Airport following visits of Spain, Cuba, and Romania. According to some sources, Minister Junblatt might leave for Moscow in the next few hours because he has a rendezvous in the Soviet capital on 20 July.

Al-Rasi Assumes Post as Interior Minister

NC211118 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi has decided to assume his duties at the Interior Ministry. He was assigned the portfolio when the national unity government was created on 30 April 1984, but he declined to take the job at the time for known reasons. Information Minister Joseph Skaf was then appointed acting interior minister. Dr al-Rasi will join the ministerial committee, and he will attend one of its regular meetings for the first time in West Beirut tomorrow.

Soviet Envoy, Kan'an Clash Over Security Plan

NC181739 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The *Central News Agency* cites informed political sources in West Beirut as saying that the security force assigned to implement the security plan in West Beirut, which includes members of the Syrian special force, clashed recently with Soviet Embassy guards in Al-Mazra'ah when they refused to remove the bunkers and fortifications and to withdraw the six tanks defending the embassy.

According to these sources, Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha immediately headed for the Beau Rivage Hotel, and discussed the issue with Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, who is supervising the West Beirut security plan. The sources say that the meeting took place in a hostile atmosphere, as both sides insisted on their positions.

The sources noted that the Soviet ambassador angrily remarked to Kan'an that he would refer the question to the Lebanese Foreign Ministry. Kan'an exploded, cursing the Foreign Ministry within earshot of a number of conferees, and said: I will open the roads by force. When the dispute became this acrimonious, Syrian officers Durgham, Yunus, and Al-Daghistani intervened in an attempt to placate Kan'an. According to the sources, Kan'an declared: You know that President al-Asad has put me to this test. I will kill anyone who tries to thwart the plan. If I fail, I will be imprisoned.

Soviet Embassy Denies Dispute

NC191746 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The following clarification was issued this afternoon by the press attache at the Soviet Embassy in Beirut. Some local newspapers have published a report on a meeting between a Soviet Embassy official and Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an. In view of the ambiguity contained in this report, the Soviet press attache, at the behest of the embassy, states that the account of the meeting given in this report is totally untrue. As for the question of the embassy guard, this matter was referred to the Lebanese authorities and was discussed in a calm and amicable manner.

Kan'an to Syria To Discuss Security Plan Expansion

NC190721 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian intelligence service in Lebanon, left for Damascus yesterday to brief the Syrian leaders on the latest developments related to the security plan, and to discuss the expansion of the plan to include Beirut's southern suburb. Brig Gen Kan'an will return to Beirut in the next 48 hours.

Syrian Defense Chief Inspects Forces in Al-Biqa'

NC201626 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] General Mustafa Talas, Syrian minister of defense, inspected the Syrian forces operating in eastern Lebanon today as part of a tour of the Syrian posts in the Al-Biqa' Valley.

Gen Talas was accompanied by Major General 'Ali Aslan, Syrian deputy chief of staff, and Major General Sa'id Bayraqdar, commander of the Syrian forces in Lebanon.

Soviet Envoy Meets With Al-Husayni, Fadlallah

NC181236 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Vasiliy Kolotusha today visited Speaker Husayn al-Husayni. Following the meeting, Ambassador Kolotusha pointed out that the talks had dealt with Soviet-Lebanese relations and ways to strengthen them. They also discussed the situation in the south. He added: I affirmed the Soviet Union's support for Lebanon's efforts to liberate the southern areas from Israeli occupation. We also spoke about international issues, including the need to ease international tension, to intensify efforts for detente and disarmament, and to support initiatives for this purpose.

Regarding the participation of the Soviet Union and the socialist states in UNIFIL and in the force's expenses, Kolotusha said: This issue pertains to the Security Council and is discussed there. If raised, the Soviet Union has no objection to the participation of units from the socialist countries in UNIFIL.

Asked whether Polyakov, head of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, will visit Beirut, he said: No, but there is another Foreign Ministry official who will be making a visit next week.

Ambassador Kolotusha yesterday called on Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah and discussed local developments with him.

Fadlallah Rejects Plan Expansion

NC191155 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah [Hizballah spiritual guide] has stated that he rejects the expansion of the security plan to include the southern suburb, saying: There are no security problems or ideological conflicts in the southern suburb calling for a security plan there. Another thing is that the contact lines prevent the thorough implementation of a security plan because the contact lines penetrate deep into the suburb instead of just skirting the area. In Beirut, on the other hand, the contact lines are on the outskirts of the capital and we are able to distinguish between the contact lines and the city. [passage omitted]

Ja'ja', Soviet Envoy Discuss Christians' Status

NC190903 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has stated that the Soviet Union is a superpower that has embarked on several initiatives in the world and the region, particularly in the Gorbachev era. Following his meeting with Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha this morning, Dr Ja'ja' added that he tried to tell the ambassador about the true conditions of the Christians in Lebanon. The meeting was attended by Attorney Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, and George 'Adwan, the committee's secretary general.

Ja'ja' Views Soviet Position

NC191555 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has stated that the USSR is a superpower that has relations, communication, and friendships in the region and in Lebanon. He said: It has influence and diplomatic representation. The new Soviet leaders under Gorbachev are open-minded and have carried out several initiatives in the world, the region, and Lebanon. Because of all these factors, we undertake constant exchanges of view with Soviet officials, particularly the Soviet ambassador in Lebanon, in order to arrive at a joint position, a more profound understanding of the Lebanese issue and the situation of the Christian community within the Lebanese framework, and a way of resolving the Lebanese crisis.

Dr Ja'ja' said: I believe that the USSR is making a great contribution to the restoration of peace and amity to Lebanon. Responding to a question, the chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee said: It is premature to talk of practical steps. What I can say is that there is understanding of the Lebanese situation on the part of the Soviet Union. On this basis, it is possible to think of practical steps. In conclusion, he asserted that no solution to the Lebanese crisis can be considered before foreign armies return to their countries.

Birri Reveals Plans To Murder Qabalan, Al-Judu

NC201730 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has insisted on implementing the security plan regardless of all the obstacles it faces. He said that this decision is final and crucial. He also noted that the Syrian presence in West Beirut is inadequate.

In another development, Birri revealed that there had been an attempt to assassinate Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan during his visit to Sidon. Another plan had been formulated to assassinate Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali al-Judu, he added. Minister Birri noted that the plot was discovered 24 hours before it was to be implemented. Had this plan succeeded, Birri affirmed, West Beirut and the other nationalist areas would have become bloodbaths.

Birri on Army Deployment in Southern Suburb

NC191449 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs and Amal Movement leader, has stated that the details of the plan for deploying the Army in the southern suburb will be finalized on Tuesday [22 July].

Minister Birri chaired a security meeting at his office this morning, which was attended by Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, the Army chief of staff; Colonel Lutfi Jabir, the director of the Army's administration department; Captain 'Abbas Nasrallah; and 'Aql Hamiyah, the official in charge of the Amal Movement's military affairs. Birri said that the conferees had a full discussion of the guidelines of the plan for Army deployment in the southern suburb. He added that the two commands [of Amal and the Army] will meet on Tuesday to decide on the details of the plan and the points of deployment.

Responding to a question about the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate, Minister Birri said: We repeat that what counts is the implementation of UN Resolution 425.

Karami Meets With Franjiyah, Comments

NC181822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Ihdin on 18 July — recorded]

[Excerpts] It goes without saying that His Excellency President Sulayman Franjiyah and I were in accord and agreement in our analysis and assessment of the various aspects of the situation and developments in Lebanon. As long as the principles are the same, cooperation in the service of this dear country can be guaranteed.

You all realize that in light of the recent initiatives, including the call for collective resignation, it was necessary to discuss what should be done to achieve this objective. We all appreciate the difficulties through which the country is passing, both on the economic and social levels. Continuous pressure from all the citizens makes it imperative that we accomplish this task as soon as possible. This is what is required and desired. Therefore, we discussed all these matters. [passage omitted]

We also considered the situation in light of statements by Syria, particularly the remarks by His Excellency Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam at his news conference in Paris yesterday. We discussed the reactions to this statement, particularly those of some leaders in East Beirut. Their response indicates their nervousness and discomfort. As a result, we are duty bound to emphasize that the Syrian initiative and Syria's support for Lebanon in various circumstances and at different times deserve our thanks rather than complaints and rejection. [passage omitted]

When they talk about the constitution, legitimacy, and the justification for the Syrian presence in Lebanon, they ignore the fact that Syria entered the country in response to a legitimate and official request. I would like to take this opportunity to point out that when the Syrians first entered Lebanon it was at the request of the president of the republic, His Excellency Sulayman Franjiyah. Later, Syrian assistance was requested by Lebanese leaders, the Lebanese Government, even the president. I say this so that everyone will be reassured that Lebanon's independence and sovereignty are in no danger as long as Syria stands at our side and helps us to resist the schemes for partition and cantons, and the undermining of national unity through conspiracies which are being carried out against the Maronites themselves and by the Maronites themselves. The Al-Safrah operation and 15 January are not far from our minds.

To those who talk about a vacuum in the event of a collective resignation, I have said and I repeat that the constitution itself makes provision for such a situation. The government which would be agreed on, or this government, would take the place of the cabinet — that is, it would carry out the combined responsibilities of the president and the government.

If I have not submitted my resignation, as some people may wish or hope, it is because, as I have already stated, I cannot abandon Walid Junblatt, Nabih Birri, Salim al-Huss, and 'Adil 'Usayran and open the way for the other side to take over the government and continue its lame policy, which has led us to the situation we are complaining about today. [passage omitted]

Should the task of achieving a collective resignation become hopeless, we will then consider what further measures to take to deal with the situation.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, have you drawn up any broad outlines of future action?

[Karami] We discussed all these matters. We have something in mind. When the time comes to put it into effect, we will do so step by step to achieve our ultimate goal.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, it has been noticed that statements by you and the president seem to agree that an end to the crisis is imminent. Can you tell us how the crisis will end?

[Karami] In my view, collective resignation is the way to end the crisis. If his excellency the president is of the same opinion, then your question has some point.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, political circles anticipated that a certain development would result from today's meeting, both on the political and on the governmental level. Can you comment by this?

[Karami] We have agreed on some steps which will be announced soon. You will be told about them through the information media.

Condemns Attempt To 'Sabotage' Plan

NC202105 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting of the North Coordination Committee at his summer home in (?Sifrin) at 1730 today.

During this session, which lasted until 1900, Prime Minister Karami briefed committee members on the details of his meeting with former President Franjiyah in Ihdin last Friday. He affirmed that it had been a productive meeting and that the results would be announced soon. He also expressed hope that the crisis will be resolved by the end of the summer.

Touching on the West Beirut security plan, Karami emphasized that this plan will continue as scheduled. It will be expanded and strengthened despite the recent attempt to sabotage it in the Al-Barbir area.

Karami reiterated his condemnation of this criminal act. He also denounced remarks made in the eastern sector which criticise the security plan and the role played by the Syrian Forces. He pointed out that the Syrian forces' presence came in response to a request by the competent authorities; namely, the prime minister and the minister of defense.

Prime Minister Karami expressed surprise at the fact that his demand for the government's mass resignation in light of the deteriorating social conditions and high cost of living of which people complain prompted the president to disclaim any responsibility for this. Only the cabinet should resign, the president announced, because it is responsible for such conditions. Karami asked: Why then does this cabinet suddenly lose its responsibility and authorization when it comes to requesting the entry of Syrian troops to implement the security plan in West Beirut? Karami emphasized that the Syrian entry is legitimate. He noted that these troops had entered Lebanon for the first time in response to a request made by the then president of the republic Sulayman Franjiyah, followed by the late President Ilyas Sarkis, and by the majority of the country's politicians. He added that this entry was for specific goals; namely, to defend the unity and sovereignty of the country and to liberate it. As long as these goals are still being pursued, the Syrian existence is a necessity. He hoped that the other side [the regime] would return to the correct course and abandon all its mistakes.

Karami noted that there are certain indications from abroad that promise a favorable atmosphere for the proposals made in Lebanon in accordance with principles of democracy, justice, and equality. He said: We expect reconciliation and salvation in the spirit of the tripartite agreement, which must be adopted as a final solution for the Lebanese problem. If there are proposed amendments, we will study them and evaluate their benefits and feasibility. The discussion is still open. Let this agreement be the basis for rectification, he added.

Prime Minister Karami noted that there are also indications that the crisis is about to end. He affirmed: Economic conditions are very difficult. However, I hope that this is a sign that an end to the crisis is approaching. God willing, we will manage to overcome this difficult situation. Lebanon will survive despite all its troubles. We have great confidence in our abilities, our people, and our steadfastness.

Al-Husayni To Ask Syrian Protection for Chamber

NC181228 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] As part of Damascus' attempts to control Lebanon by striking at its legitimate institutions, sources close to the speaker of the Chamber have indicated that Al-Husayni intends to ask Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian intelligence service in Lebanon, to deploy a battalion of the Syrian special forces around the Chamber of Deputies at Mansur Palace. The pretext will be that these units will protect the area.

Al-Husayni is attempting to persuade a large number of deputies to accept this idea so as to impart legitimacy to his request. During the meetings of the Chamber's committees one deputy opposed the Syrian proposal, which came through Al-Husayni. The deputy stated that Speaker al-Husayni, for constitutional and legal reasons, does not have the right to make such a request because the issue must be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies, particularly since Al-Husayni's term expires in 5 months.

It is known that Syria, in accordance with its scheme, is the party that suggested presenting the proposal at the Chamber of Deputies in order to have a legitimate excuse to increase its control over Beirut and to be able, through its military presence in the area of the Mansur Palace, to destroy the last legitimate institution — namely, the Chamber of Deputies. This would make it possible for Syria to force the Chamber to agree to the tripartite agreement or any other resolutions dictated by Syrian interest to weaken the pillars of the Lebanese state. It has also been revealed that Syria has promised the presidency to Rashid Karami, head of the ministerial committee, and that Husayn al-Husayni carries in his briefcase copies of the draft of a Syrian plan to this effect.

Bulgaria To Participate in UNIFIL Financing

NC190835 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 18 Jul 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Ivan Gonev, Bulgarian deputy foreign minister, has stated that his government decided to participate in the financing of the international force in the south, "out of its desire to enhance the force's role." He emphasized that "an independent Lebanon in which peace and security prevails is essential to the Middle Eastern states."

This came in an interview with the *Central News Agency* in Bulgaria. Asked his assessment of Lebanese-Bulgarian relations, Ganev said "they are long-standing relations of friendship," and they have been reviewed during talks with Ambassador al-Turk; no problems were found. [passage omitted]

Regarding the situation in the Middle East, the Bulgarian deputy foreign minister said that his country "hopes for a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem that guarantees the rights of the Palestinian people, ends the Israeli occupation, and preserves the right to independence, existence, and peace of each of the Middle Eastern states. Bulgaria also hopes that an international conference will be convened under the aegis of the United Nations with the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." [passage omitted]

He stressed that his government had decided to contribute to the budget of the international force in the south, out of its desire to enhance its role until Israel withdraws and a single legitimate authority returns to the south.

Army, SSNP Exchange Artillery, Rocket Fire

NC182023 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Clashes are continuing in Al-Dawwar, Al-'Ayrun, 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, and Shrin between the Lebanese Army and gunmen from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP]. Automatic weapons, rockets, and artillery are being used.

Junblatt's gunmen in Ra's al-Jabal and 'Aytat are directing heavy automatic weapons fire at Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb and Tallat Prince.

Sniper Fire Continues

NC200912 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] The combat lines in Kafr Shima have been the target of sniper fire for some time now, coming from the direction of Al-'Amrusiyah. Intermittent sniper fire is also being directed at Mar Ilyas Shwayya, Siran, 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, Al-Zighrin, and Al-Duwwar in upper Al-Matn. This follows on clashes that took place at dawn today, during which shells fell on residential areas in Bikfayya and the surrounding area.

Shelling, 'Resistance' Operation Reported in South

NC181640 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Excerpts] According to reports from the south, the occupation forces have shelled Wadi al-Huzayr and the area near the villages of Qabrikha, Tulin, and Al-Ghanduriyah from their positions in Dayr Siryan. More than 40 shells were used, causing a forest fire to break out in Al-Huzayr valley. It should be noted that the occupation forces have established a new position in the area, to the north of Bani Ahyyan village facing Wadi al-Saluqi. A number of bulldozers were plainly visible, clearing the aforementioned site, and several tanks have taken up position there. [passage omitted]

In another development, a resistance group attacked an occupation forces military convoy on the Blida-'Aytarun road within the security belt this morning. Machine guns and rockets were used. Heavy losses were suffered by the personnel in the convoy. The occupation forces immediately cordoned off Blida and 'Aytarun and carried out a widescale combing and search operation. Two helicopters were seen removing casualties from the scene of the attack.

'Resistance' Attacks Israeli Patrol

NC210839 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] At 0845 today, a group from the national resistance detonated an explosive charge as an enemy mechanized patrol passed by on the 'Alman-Dayr Siryan Road. The members of the group fired guns and several rockets, and an enemy vehicle was burned. The roaring fire could be seen from the liberated area. Resistance fighters engaged the patrol for 10 minutes, and an enemy infantry force appeared on the scene half an hour later. A second device was set off, inflicting numerous casualties on the enemy. A fire that broke out in the area is still blazing.

Al-Asad Confers With Lebanese Interior Minister

JN201535 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Lebanese Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi at noon today. During the meeting, talks centered on the situation in Lebanon.

YSP Delegation Arrives in Damascus 20 July

JN201155 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus — A YSP delegation arrived in Damascus this morning led by YSP Central Committee Secretary Dr Salim 'Umar Bakir on a weeklong visit to Syria at the invitation of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP]. The visit comes within the framework of joint action between the ASBP and YSP.

Dr Bakir made a press statement expressing his happiness at visiting Syria and meeting with ASBP leading comrades. He praised Syria's stands, stressing the PDRY's solidarity with heroic Syria, which stands on the confrontation line and makes many sacrifices to achieve victory over the enemies of our Arab people. He said: During the visit we will discuss the relations of cooperation between the two fraternal countries and parties, as well as ways to promote them.

Talks Held

JN210540 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] A session of talks was held at the Ba'th Party National Command building last night between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Ahmad Dirgham, ASBP Regional Command member, and the YSP delegation led by Dr Salim Bakir, YSP Central Committee secretary.

Comrade Dirgham presented a detailed briefing on the Arab political developments, particularly in the region. He referred to the hostile role which the United States is playing in alliance with the world Zionism and its spearhead the Zionist entity. He affirmed that this role is aimed against the Arabs' central cause of Palestine. Comrade Dirgham reiterated Syria's steadfast stand under President Hafiz al-Asad against hostile plots, adding that Syria is continuing its policy despite all the difficulties facing it and regardless of the threats that are directed against it by imperialist circles.

Referring to the USSR, the sincere, friendly country, which stands by Arab causes of struggle, Dirgham said: We are strong thanks to our own strength and that of our brothers and friends in the world.

Concluding, Comrade Dirgham affirmed the need to promote relations between the two fraternal parties to serve their joint aims and those of the Arab nation.

On his part, Comrade Bakir praised Syria's distinguished stand under President Hafiz al-Asad and lauded Syria's progressive, national, and pan-Arab policy. He reiterated his party's and country's support for Syria, which is confronting the Zionist and imperialist plots. He stressed the importance of uniting the Arab homeland's revolutionary forces and their joint efforts to realize the aims of the Arab struggle.

Ba'th, French Communist Party Officials Meet

JN201324 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1222 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 20 Jul (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received Jacques (Fath), official in charge of the Arab homeland and Middle East Department in the International Relations Office at the French Communist Party Central Committee today. The talks centered on relations between the two parties and ways to promote them, and the importance of direct contacts between the leaderships of the two parties. The officials also reviewed issues of mutual interest to the two parties, particularly the situation in the Middle East and the situation resulting from continued Israeli aggression against the Arab nation which is supported by U.S. imperialism. They also reviewed the importance of supporting peace initiatives on the limitation of strategic and nuclear weapons as well as the dangers posed by the continuation of the racist regime in South Africa.

Comrade al-Ahmar discussed the importance of the role that can be played by France in particular and Europe in general in taking part in the efforts to bring about a just solution to the Middle East situation based on a comprehensive withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to repatriation, self- determination, and the establishment of their independent state.

For his part, (Fath) affirmed his party's desire to consolidate relations with the Ba'th Party. He hailed Syria's firm and effective role in the region, particularly the great efforts it is exerting to extricate Lebanon from its crisis and achieve a national accord among the Lebanese people.

Efforts for International Conference 'Intensifying'

JN181355 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is increasing world interest in the need to hold an international conference for peace in the region under the auspices of the United Nations because peace is an urgent international need that keeps dangers away from the region and the Mediterranean basin, and because many international circles understand the nature of the conflict in the region and realize that the Israeli policy, which is based on aggression and expansion, is the cause of the Middle East problem and the source of the tension and dangers threatening world peace and security.

However, not all talk about peace is sincere. For peace to be just and comprehensive it should be based on specific basic pillars aimed at liberating all occupied Arab territories and guaranteeing Palestinian Arab people's national rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their national soil. Stressing the need to hold a UN-sponsored international conference practically means finding firm bases for peace in accordance with the UN resolutions that reject the acquisition of the land of others by force, recognize the principle of self-determination for the Palestinian people, and bridle the Zionist enemy's hostile, expansionist policy and the plans to impose U.S. hegemony over the region.

In view of this, we must differentiate between a just peace and the capitulationist formulas marketed by U.S. and Zionist circles under different headlines such as the international framework and direct talks, as well as the U.S. settlement plans which refuse to implement the UN resolutions or recognize the Palestinian people's national rights and the independent Palestinian state on the pretext that they pose a threat to the Zionist enemy's security.

In view of this profound awareness of a just peace, to which Syria adheres and for which it works, and in light of the capitulationist formulas which Syria rejects and resists along with the partial solutions and separate deals, Syria is intensifying its efforts and moves in the international arena for the sake of crystallizing propitious circumstances for holding an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations. In the meantime, Syria emphasizes that every effort or move falling within the framework of unilateral solutions does not only conflict with the principles of a just peace, but also serves the schemes aimed at imposing the U.S.-Zionist hegemony over the Middle East.

While adhering to and working for a just peace, Syria does not fail to build its intrinsic power within the framework of the objective of attaining a strategic balance with the enemy because building its intrinsic power is the effective way to defend itself and the Arabs against the hostile incursions to which they are exposed. It is also the effective way to bridle the policy of aggression and expansion, and pave the way for a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

U.S. Charges of Terrorism 'Conceal' Aggressive Plans

JN201410 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Everyone who listens to statements made by enemy leaders, to the uproar they raise over the growing Syrian power, and to their hints that Syria has prepared itself to carry out a military operation will conclude that these statements are merely a cover to conceal the state of mobilization and readiness of the enemy's army to carry out a new aggression against the Arabs. At the same time, the enemy is preparing world public opinion to accept the aggression to be carried out by the enemy leaders.

The campaign of lies launched by the enemy in an attempt to brand Syria with terrorism has been foiled. Nevertheless, U.S. and Western circles have tried to spread this campaign over the past 3 months. Moreover, George Bush, during his fall visit in April, threatened to enlarge the scope of aggression in the region. However, Syria has foiled this campaign and affirmed its firm policy in condemning terrorism and distinguishing between the national struggle staged by peoples to liberate their land and regain their rights on the one hand, and the terrorism being practiced by the occupiers against the peoples who are exposed to their invasion and occupation and the state terrorism against passenger planes and attempts to impose the law of the jungle on international relations on the other. This kind of terrorism is being practiced by the Zionist entity which refuses to apply international laws, tries to devour the occupied territories, and prepares itself to take new expansionist steps in the Arab lands. The United States, which protects Israeli aggression and provides a cover for it at the United Nations and in international circles, is also practicing and supporting this kind of terrorism.

Therefore, with the fall of the campaign of lies against Syria, the enemy tried to spread reports that Damascus is preparing for a military action so the enemy can pave the way for carrying out its aggressive plans and increasing tension in the region. This coincides with massing U.S. warships and aircraft carriers, Bush's visit to the region, and efforts to reactivate U.S. settlement plans in accordance with the Camp David accords that were rejected by Syria, which frankly announced that it would not allow the Americans and the Zionists to dominate the region.

Based on its firm position, neither terrorization nor threats will force Syria to abandon its pan-Arab responsibility and its role in defending Arab rights, supporting a just and lasting peace based on the principles of liberation, and safeguarding Palestinians' national rights. Aggression against Syria will not go unpunished. Peace should be achieved through a UN- sponored international conference.

AL-THAWRAH, AL-BA'TH Cited on Bush's Tour

Indications Shown of 'New Aggression'

JN190648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 19 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Bush's New Tour and the Coming Danger" *Al-Thawrah* says: U.S. Vice President George Bush will begin a new tour of the region in a few days whose overt objective is to seek new ideas and methods to end the current deadlock, invigorate the march toward capitulation, and seek common denominators between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity guaranteeing a settlement of the crisis and of differences on the Tabah issue and for improving relations between the two sides.

Al-Thawrah adds: This means that Bush's tour, as has been announced, will bring nothing new with respect to the general state of affairs in the region. However, it contains many things to make one suspicious, wary, and fearful. The United States has accustomed us to be apprehensive because its envoys during their tours and shuttle trips have only brought destruction and conspiracies against the Arab nation and its struggle and against the

Palestinian cause. We would like to recall that the recent barbaric aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah was the upshot of tours by U.S. Administration envoys. The barbaric Zionist invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the killing and eviction of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians were the result of Philip Habib's tour. From this premise, Bush's new tour is dangerous and contains signs heralding dramatic developments in the region as well as indications of new aggression the U.S. Administration is preparing in collaboration with its strategic ally, the Israeli enemy — aggression that will enable them to reshuffle the cards in the Arab arena and undermine conditions to maintain the explosive situation in the service of their interests and aggressive designs.

Al-Thawrah concludes: From this specific angle, one can understand the nature and dimensions of Vice President Bush's new tour. This should make all the Arabs deal with this tour on the basis of alertness, caution, and comprehensive boycott. The state of affairs in the Arab region no longer needs further fact finding tours by U.S. envoys. This state of affairs is known, not only to the United States, but also to the world at large, which realizes full well that the main cause of instability is Israeli aggression against Arab territory and the Israeli occupation of Arab land, as well as the continued U.S. support for Tel Aviv's aggression and the disavowal of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights.

'New Chapter' of Plots Prepared

JN210649 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 21 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text]On U.S. Vice President Bush's tour in the region, *Al-Ba'th* says: We wonder what Bush will carry with him to the region and what will happen during or after his tour. Before announcing the tour, the U.S. Administration leaked reports that it supports all approaches for establishing autonomy in the occupied Palestinian territories. To support this stand, the United States extended material assistance to facilitate the realization of this objective and has also called upon its NATO allies to play the same role. The FRG was one of the states to respond to this U.S. call. With the announcement of Bush's tour, Israel began talking about Syrian preparations to launch war while in fact all indications are that Israel is actually preparing for an aggression against Syria. Washington cannot be isolated from this for many reasons, the most important of which is Syria's firm stand toward the capitulatory projects, which the U.S. Administration keeps proposing every now and then. Moreover, some Arab officials, whose connections with U.S. interests and projects have been cofirmed, announced verbatim that important regional changes will soon take place. They also noted that these changes will end the rising Arab stand against capitulatory solutions, whether in Lebanon or in Palestine.

While it is true that the U.S. Administration has not carried out any open activities in the region recently, this administration, in cooperation with some in a certain area, has been preparing a new chapter of its old-new plots that are aimed against the entire Arab homeland. Therefore, we should expect further plotting and various pressures, and our enemies should expect from us a stiffer and more uncompromising attitude based on our instrinsic strength and the support of our Arab masses and friends in the world.

Paper Cited on Role in 'Security Plan' in West Beirut

JN210734 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 21 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] On the Beirut situation following the implementation of the security plan, and under the headline "Impregnable Beirut," *Tishrin* says: The positive climate and normal atmosphere which now prevail in the West Beirut areas and the camps is reflected on the general situation and social life of the citizens, who are now carrying out their duties with freedom, security, and self-confidence. Hence the extreme importance of this plan, which was aimed first and foremost at restoring stability and reassurance to the citizens as a prelude to ending the entire Lebanese crisis and closing the file of the Lebanese problems.

Al-Asad's Syria has often affirmed that only the Lebanese people can solve Lebanon's crisis, that Syria's actions and assistance mean that Syria is caring for everyone within the framework of the Arab nation's interests and fateful causes. The presence of the Syrian military observers to supervise the proper implementation of the security plan is only aimed at supporting the efforts of the Lebanese sides and affirming Syria's commitment to helping the Lebanese brothers and extend all possible support for them until they emerge from their crisis. Everybody must realize that any attempt to sabotage or harm Syria's role or to shuffle the cards with the aim of restoring the state of anarchy and instability will be completely rejected by Syria, which, along with the Lebanese masses and national forces, will strike with an iron hand against all those who try to tamper with people's security now that this security has become a living reality in West Beirut and the beginning of the road to restore Lebanon's security and stability. The masses and national forces must play their role within this framework to realize the next move and to build the future Lebanon.

Over 300 Iraqi Military Reportedly Executed in Iraq

JN200625 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad — Staff Colonel Sa'id 'Abd al-Hamid Habib, who was taken prisoner by the Iranian forces and who was in charge of the Political Guidance Department in the Iraqi regime's Armed Forces, has said that the Iraqi regime executed more than 300 officers and soldiers of the special republican bodyguards charged with protecting Saddam Husayn, president of the fascist regime. These executions were carried out in the wake of the military and popular coup attempt to topple the regime. Over 500 officers and soldiers were accused of participating in the attempt. The colonel stressed that the death sentence was carried out in houses and streets in front of people with the aim of terrifying them.

Shin Bet Deputy Submits Resignation to Peres

TA201520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Re'uven Hazaq, the deputy head of Shin Bet, met with the prime minister at the end of last week in order to submit to him his resignation from the General Security Service. This has been learned by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami. In a talk with the prime minister Hazaq made it clear that when he approached the prime minister in October last year to tell him about the testimony before the Zore'a and Blatman commissions of inquiry he only wanted the prime minister to know the true details involved. He did not have any other intention in this report to the prime minister, Hazaq says.

Controversy Over Moda'i's Anti-Peres Remarks

Moda'i-Peres Relations

TA192026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i says it was possible to investigate the Shin Bet affair without making anything public, adding that at least this had been the case when the prime minister received the information on the affair, but that mistakes were made in the way it was handled.

On his relations with the prime minister, he said there is rivalry between them and that he, Moda'i has plans that include settling past accounts. Our correspondent Yafa Glick reports that when talking about his relations with the prime minister Mr Moda'i mentioned his decision on appointing an attorney general, stating he did not find it necessary to consult Mr Peres about Justice Harish's appointment since Mr Peres is as far removed from law as he is from the economy. Yitzhaq Shamir, Moda'i said, will be a better prime minister than Shim'on Peres, since Shamir will take care to keep the government from getting mired down so often. Mr Moda'i was talking during an evening of interviews in Herzliyya.

Moda'i: No Offense Intended

TA201439 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i says he did not intend to offend Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and he regrets it and even apologizes if the prime minister was hurt by his remarks. In an interview to our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar Minister Moda'i said he hopes this will not exacerbate his relations with the prime minister. Minister Moda'i believes that one cannot find cause for the removal of a minister from the government in the remarks he made, unless there are other considerations for this. He added that he hopes there are no such considerations.

Alignment, Peres To React

TA201602 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Let us now go over to what can already be termed the new Moda'i affair: Prime Minister Peres has not yet reacted to Minister Moda'i's sharp attack, but Peres' confidants say that if Peres reacts he will not settle for words. The most guarded secret in Jerusalem at the moment is the substance of the Alignment meeting which dealt with this issue but concluded with the decision to impose a complete blackout. Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports:

[Begin recording] [Hakohen] This morning, after the Cabinet meeting, Shim'on Peres convened the Alignment ministers for an hour-long consultation. The topic of the consultation was how to react to Minister Moda'i's remarks yesterday. Almost all the Alignment ministers who left the meeting kept quiet. The only one who was prepared to address himself to Minister Moda'i's remarks rather than to the content of the meeting was Minister Hayim Bar-Lev.

[Bar-Lev] I am very upset about this, but responsibility and authority regarding it are in the hands of the prime minister. I assume that he is considering matters and if he decides to react he will.

[Hakohen] It seems that various ways of reacting were proposed during the meeting but, in conclusion, Shim'on Peres was empowered to choose the manner and timing which seem most appropoiate to him for a reaction to Moda'i's remarks.

Sources close to the prime minister said this afternoon it is not clear if or when Shim'on Peres will react; however, if he chooses to react, he will not settle for a verbal reaction. The dismissal of Minister Moda'i is only one possibility, they said, without going into details. They did not rule out the possibility that the prime minister will decide to let the affair go. The exclusive decision is in the prime minister's hands now, it is said in the Alignment, and everybody is awaiting it. [end recording]

Peres To Dismiss Moda'i

TA210554 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0500 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Report by Moshe Hakohen]

[Text] The prime minister has decided to dismiss Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i. The Cabinet will convene at 1445 in order to hear the announcement by Shim'on Peres. One can assume that now a campaign of contacts, pressure, persuasion will begin, as was evidenced on previous occasions. In any event, at present the prime minister's associates say that the decision is final: Yitzhaq Moda'i will be dismissed from the government.

Shamir Rejects Dismissal

TA210717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has decided to dismiss Minister Moda'i because of the latter's remarks against him. A short while ago he reported his decision during a brief talk with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and will convene the Cabinet plenum this afternoon to make the announcement. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Minister Shamir rejected the prime minister's decision, saying that he was blatantly violating the coalition agreement. According to the agreement, he must first obtain the vice prime minister's consent. Immediately after the meeting, Minister Shamir began to consult with the Likud ministers by telephone.

Likud: Coalition 'Violation'

TA210818 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0751 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The Likud faction held its regular weekly meeting this morning during which it decided to protest what it calls the blatant violation of the coalition agreement by the prime minister, in view of the fact that he cannot dismiss a Likud minister without the vice prime minister's consent. According to the faction's resolution, the prime minister is responsible for the norms that have evolved in the government, in that he never reacted or called for order when the Alignment leaders attacked Yitzhaq Shamir and Minister Moda'i. The Likud faction views the latest crisis as an attempt by the Alignment to foil the rotation.

'No Government Crisis'

TA210722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Officials in the Prime Minister's Office believe that the dismissal of Minister Moda'i will not lead to the disbandment of the unity government. Minister Gad Ya'aqobi supports the dismissal, and also believes that the Likud will not implement its threats. Nevertheless, he believes that the Alignment should not fear new elections. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav notes that Alignment members are convinced that the Likud will not bring about a government crisis over the dismissal of Minister Moda'i. In unofficial talks the Likud leaders expressed reservations over Moda'i's remarks about Peres, and they too believe that a government crisis is not imminent.

Moda'i To Resign

TA211130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 21 Jul 86

[News conference with Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i at the Justice Ministry in Jerusalem on 21 July — live]

[Text] [Moda'i] Sirs, I believe it is clear to all that the Israeli public is already tired of the loud quarrels and strife among the ministers. I would like to note though that it was not I who established this norm. The remarks I made on Saturday evening pale completely against remarks made by Alignment ministers in recent weeks against Vice Prime Minister Shamir. All of these remarks are regrettable. At the same time, I would like to say that in recent months the Likud ministers have been cautious about almost every word they utter, hardly daring to breath, because it was clear to us that there are repeated attempts to torpedo the rotation. Therefore, we may not have allowed ourselves to say exactly what we think. I hope that the next prime minister, Mr Shamir, will be the prime minister of Israel and not the prime minister of the Alignment, as the [present] prime minister appears, judging by the move he wanted to make today, at least.

Let me tell you that yesterday morning the vice prime minister told me that the prime minister asked that I either deny the remarks I made on Saturday evening or apologize. I could not deny them because I did make these remarks; I had no intention of denying them, but I certainly expressed my apology. The fact that the prime minister retracted his initial statement may imply the existence of intentions which go beyond the wish to put order in the workings of the government and among the ministers.

I would like to say that I intend to submit my resignation to the prime minister at the Cabinet session today. I think this will ease the situation and will not, God forbid, throw the country into a coalition crisis and perhaps also early elections.

I would like to note here that the clause which the prime minister intended to use — namely, the dismissal of a minister — is the first use made of this clause. If you look at it closely, you will notice that if the prime minister adopts this clause he is only obliged to make an announcement in the Knesset and not to receive the Knesset's approval, just as is the practice regarding the appointment of a minister or a change in portfolios. Since I am still at the Justice Ministry, permit me to tell you the legal implications of this use of the clause: Use of this clause of the law must be very cautious; there should be very weighty reasons for any prime minister to want to use such a clause.

Allow me one personal observation: The problems which the country is facing call not only for order in style but perhaps also a different order in operations. This easy solution of removing one minister or another, on a clear partisan basis, will not redeem the operation of the government. I hope and am even certain that the next prime minister will conduct himself differently with regard to national problems, and will not seek easy solutions.

Let me mention that if the prime minister indeed wanted to exploit this clause in order to change the government's norms of operation, he had the opportunity to do so when Minister Shahal, for instance, advised the vice prime minister to hurry and hire a good attorney [regarding the Shin Bet affair], or when Minister Gur said he would do his best to ensure that Mr Shamir will not be the prime minister after the rotation. I believe him on that; I believe this is also the intention of others who have not said this as such. Another instance: Minister Tzur spoke of the panic heard in the vice prime minister's remarks. There were other harsh remarks by Minister Tzur, and let me read this quote aloud: The loud hysteria of Shamir and his aggressive style only reinforce the feeling that he has something to hide [on the Shin Bet affair]. Shamir's behavior and remarks raise doubts about whether he is able or qualified to serve as prime minister. I read to you only one quote, in order to keep things in proportion. I can say that I have never met — in any walk of life and surely not on the top national level — such outrageous injustice, and it did not begin today. It began when I was transferred from my position as a successful finance minister. This is a continuation of the same process. I am not even sure that the prime minister has anything against me, but my remarks the last time and perhaps this time too could have served as a tool to prevent the rotation. It is I who approached my colleagues and informed them of my intention to resign, in view of my strong desire to prevent throwing the country into recurrent coalition crises or into an election campaign, even if this is done at the expense of my performance in the government.

I would like to hope that the government will enter the groove of correct work procedures and will know to deal with state affairs rather than marginal matters which have nothing to do with righting wrongs and improving our general condition.

[Correspondent] Mr Moda'i, you said you have already informed the Likud ministers about your decision to resign. Was this accepted by them, and can one understand from this that the Likud is not disbanding the national unity government?
[Moda'i] I informed the vice prime minister that I intend to resign. At 1400 the Likud ministers are convening. I consulted several other Likud ministers. At 1400 we will calrify matters, but my announcement stands.

[Correspondent] Then the possibility that the government will be disbanded still exists?
[Moda'i] I very much hope this will not be the case. It is not the right time now. In general, a government should serve its term to the very end, and especially now, in such dufficult times for the State of Israel. When the Cabinet convenes today I intend to announce my intention to resign, and then to hand the prime minister the following letter: To Mr Shim'on Peres, prime minister, Jerusalem. Mr Prime Minister, for reasons of my own I am hereby submitting to you, according to Clause 21/A of the Basic Law: the Government, my resignation from the Cabinet, after I have just informed the Cabinet of my intention as stipulated by this law.

[Correspondent] Sir, you said there should be weighty reasons for the dismissal of a minister. Can the recurrent remarks, on at least three occasions, against the prime minister, against his performance, not be interpreted as a weighty reason for such an action by the prime minister?
[Moda'i] To the best of my understanding, no. When a prime minister is empowered to act without Knesset approval — as opposed to less weighty matters such as exchanging two portfolios when the Knesset's approval is called for [as heard] — the reasons for using this power should be very serious. As for recurrent remarks, it seems to me that I have just quoted several ministers as making much graver remarks than the recurrent comments I made about the prime minister.

[Correspondent] Sir, another question with your permission. Will you return to the government after the rotation?
[Moda'i] A decision on this matter will be in the hands of the next prime minister, Mr Shamir.

[Correspondent] Mr Moda'i, has there already been talk of who is slated to replace you here in the Justice Ministry?
[Moda'i] No, there has been no talk about this. I think this will not be my problem, in any event.

[Correspondent] This is, in fact, a second reshuffle of ministers in the Justice Ministry within a period of 3 to 4 months. What effect do you think this will have on this ministry, today of all days?
[Moda'i] A very bad effect. There is no doubt that this ministry must be run smoothly and requires a minister who will serve for as long a period as possible.

[Correspondent] Is your resignation final?
[Moda'i] Yes, my resignation is final.

[Correspondent] Likud representatives visited you this morning. Did they ask you to pay the price of rotation, so to speak, and resign so that the rotation will take place, so that the Likud will come to power?
[Moda'i] No, absolutely not; on the contrary. However, I did not listen to any appeal.

[Correspondent] Mr Justice Minister, in this difficult period, when the state is facing major legal problems regarding the Shin Bet affair, are you not afraid that we will be left without a justice minister until the rotation takes place in about 3 months? Are you not afraid of what may happen to the rule of law in view of the situation which will prevail in the Justice Ministry?

[Moda'i] I am very apprehensive about the implications of any ministerial changes. One can say that the Justice Ministry is now shouldering a very heavy burden, but I know other ministries which are in a similar condition. The fear is a general one. A government should be stable and function in an orderly, coordinated manner. Any other kind of performance is harmful to national affairs.

[Correspondent] Did you speak with the vice prime minister on the telephone or otherwise this morning?
[Moda'i] Yes, I did.

[Correspondent] Did he give you guidance? Did you discuss the matter?
[Moda'i] He did not give me any guidance. We exchanged views. I heard from him 2 and 1/2 hours ago, after he met with the prime minister, about the prime minister's intention. It was then and there that I informed Shamir that I will submit my resignation. I do not want any developments along the lines of a crisis. I think that the personal sacrifice is negligible compared to national needs.

[Correspondent] Is it possible to say that what led to your criticism of the prime minister was his performance, his handling of the Shin Bet affair? Was this the last straw for you? Is this why you made these remarks against the prime minister?
[Moda'i] No, surely not. I agreed with the prime minister at a certain stage of this affair, and disagreed with him at another. However, one should understand that I am bitter about the prime minister because of my own personal affair. To ask me to restrain myself to the point of speaking in biblical language only would be more than one can ask of any mortal.

[Correspondent] You leveled criticism, Sir, at the prime minister for his handling of the Shin Bet affair. [words indistinct]
[Moda'i] The prime minister need not give me an account of the handling of the Shin Bet affair. He will have to state his case before the authorized bodies concerned.

[Correspondent] Sir, did the future prime minister, Mr Shamir, promise that you would serve as a Cabinet minister when he takes over the premiership?
[Moda'i] I received no such promise. I assume that this is something that he will want to do.

[Correspondent] Do you have any plans to try to return to the Finance Ministry?
[Moda'i] I do not make the decision as to whether I will return to any ministry or to which ministry I will return. as you know, it is the prime minister who draws up the Cabinet and not one of the ministers according to his will or request.

[Correspondent] Did you perhaps agree to resign today after arranging your reappointment as a minister after Shamir becomes prime minister?
[Moda'i] You used the word: perhaps. All I can say is that this has absolutely no basis. The decision is the prime minister's, and he will make it as he sees fit.

[Correspondent] What do you plan to do now? Be a Knesset member?
[Moda'i] I have not yet given thought to what I plan to do. I am still a Cabinet minister for another 48 hours after 1500 today. This will give me sufficient time to consider my future moves.

[Correspondent] Nonetheless, do you regret leaving the Justice Ministry? Senior officials here told us this morning that you did not have a chance to make any impact as justice minister. Do you regret that you are resigning and leaving this ministry?
[Moda'i] I am very sorry I am leaving. I do not know who you mean when you say senior officials, but contrary to what you say, several senior officials already visited me this morning to say: You have just begun to work; we very much hoped you would shake things up a little. In other words, your senior officials do not coincide with mine.

Moda'i Delivers Resignation

TA211255 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1242 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Outgoing Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has said: The prime minister went too far in his reaction to what I said and perhaps he is trying to stop the rotation. This, for those who did not hear our last flash, was after the very short Cabinet session at which Moda'i handed over his letter of resignation. Afterward our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz spoke with him. Here is what was said:

[Begin recording] [Moda'i] Today in the Cabinet I read remarks made by ministerial colleagues, in this case, regarding the vice prime minister. The remarks I made were that this is a childs' game.

[Zissowitz] So what happened? Was the prime minister out to get you? Did he want to take revenge on you for something?
[Moda'i] I would like to hope the prime minister was not out to get me personally. I would like to hope so. Nor has he any reason to do so. I think he went too far in defending his prestige, in comparison with state needs and the existing state problems, without making any boast, but it is conceivable that he was, perhaps, trying to stop the rotation. [end recording]

As for the claims the Alignment has made against the possibility of Moda'i returning to the Cabinet after the rotation, Moda'i said there was no end to opposition to intentions and it will only be possible to discuss his future when the time comes.

Alignment Supports Peres

TA211225 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1216 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The Alignment Faction has decided, with a majority of votes, to support the prime minister in his decision to dismiss Minister Moda'i. The faction states that this was the only way to preserve the status of the government and its capacity to function. The faction also explains that Minister Moda'i will not be able to serve as a minister in the national unity government until the end of its term in office.

Our correspondent Yinon Shenqar reports that in the course of the Alignment faction meeting many members expressed the view that the Alignment should prepare for new elections. The coalition executive is now meeting and it will also discuss the new crisis.

We would like to remind you that the Likud ministers are still meeting. We will bring you an update when the meeting ends.

Defense Minister Clears 3 of Industrial Espionage

TA210943 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] An examination conducted by the Defense Ministry shows that there is no basis to the suspicions leveled against three senior employees of the Ordan steelcasting company. Our correspondent Roni Dani'el reports that the three, Major General (Reserves) Amnon Reshef, Nahman Takuchinsky, and Dr Freddy Ornat, were suspected of illegally making use of the company's classified material. As said, there is no basis to these allegations. The three senior employees resigned from the company some time ago.

Defense Minister Rabin: War With Syria Inevitable

TA210828 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Tzvi Bar'el and Shlomo Shamir]

[Excerpt] A war with Syria is "not a question of if but of when." This was said by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin to U.S. correspondents visiting Israel.

Israeli security experts who lectured to the U.S. correspondents said that the present Syrian strategy is to attempt to surprise Israel by quickly conquering the Golan Heights, while making sure that at least one superpower will pressure Israel not to react and to leave the Golan Heights in Syrian hands. [passage omitted]

Ministry Denies Remarks

TA210829 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0751 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] One of the morning newspapers reports today that the defense minister told U.S. correspondents that a war with Syria is not a matter of if but rather of when. The Defense Ministry spokesman has asked to make it clear that this is not the opinion of the defense minister and that he did not make these remarks.

IAI Director Interviewed on Lavi Cost Controversy

TA191100 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Interview with Moshe Qeret, director of Israel Aircraft Industries, by Alan Ben-'Ami on the "Spotlight" program; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Ben-'Ami] It has been said that the Lavi project is not just a defense project or a national project with a lot of spinoffs and a lot of advantages for Israeli industry and technology, the country as a whole. Specific examples, are there any at the moment, of technological advances from the Lavi program at this stage?

[Qeret] Yes. There are some of the subsystems and some of the elements that are part of the Lavi or that are spinoffs from the Lavi which already we could materialize by doing some contracts, commercial contracts, in that respect. As long as we go with the program there will be more coming. I think that through the process of the development of the Lavi we are creating here a hardcore of engineering capability, not just in the aeronautical sciences but in many other areas like software engineering, electronics, avionics, and so on and so forth, which are not necessarily an expertise required only on doing a new aircraft. Most of it could be used in years to come in many other products and systems, like unmanned vehicles, the RPV's, some other systems. There are different opportunities we are considering now, for instance, what the role could be in the SDI program. I think that one way or another we will find ourselves involved in space programs in the next decade. We are giving a lot of attention in the unmanned vehicles which we think is a very important technology and it will have a lot of applications in the years to come. These are more or less the directions we will go.

[Ben-'Ami] One cannot escape the controversy with the United States when one talks about the Lavi. Why is it, do you think, how is it that there is such a controversy that differences of approach, of analysis, exist between Israel and the U.S. with regard to the Lavi project, what it is going to cost, what is involved in it?

[Qeret] I really find it very difficult to explain to myself why is it that we argue about something which to me looks like clear facts. Now, we are in a process now that we are trying again and again what was the basis for our calculations, and I do hope very much that we will be successful in convincing our counterparts in the United States that our figures are real figures. I, at least, feel very strong about them, and I am sure that finally we will justify whatever we have presented in our figures. One has to bear in mind that this is not the first program that we are running. Although it is the biggest program, we have been doing a few programs in the past, like the Kfir, like the Westwind, or like the Astra, and I think we know how to do this kind of calculations and what to consider as the direct figures and the wraparound figures and all of that. [passage omitted]

U.S. Wants Figures Published

TA191030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department has requested that Israel agree to publish all the figures on the Lavi fighter plane in order to refute the claims that the report prepared by Defense Department expert Dov Zakheim ignores the reality in Israel. This has been learned by our correspondent Alan Ben-'Ami. A senior U.S. source told our correspondent that Israel has not yet responded to this request. The Zakheim report states that the Lavi project will cost twice the Israeli assessment.

The director of Israel Aircraft Industries, Moshe Qeret, told our correspondent that even now we can profit from the developments made for the Lavi.

The rollout ceremony of the new plane will take place on Monday.

Engine Test 'Failure'

TA200835 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by 'Imanu'el Rozen and Yosef Walter]

[Text] Problems have recently been discovered in the process of developing the Lavi engine. Last week an attempt was to have been made, for the first time, to test the engine in the air, but there was a hitch and the test failed.

The Air Force and Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] made great preparations for the test. The engine, an 11/20 from Pratt and Whitney, was put into a Phantom plane and was about to "take off" but there was a hitch. This is the first time that the Lavi engine was to have been tested in the air rather than in ground installations. So far, in the testing installations, the engine has worked as expected.

Official IAI sources have told *Ma'ariv* that they have not heard about the incident and the engine and the findings from tests made with it were handed over to the Air Force long ago. A senior Defense Ministry source said the IDF really is responsible now for testing and although he had not heard about the incident, it seemed to him that people interested in making trouble for the plane's introduction tomorrow were inflating the matter. People in the IDF — and it is not clear whether they have heard of the incident — nevertheless say that there is apparently great embarrassment in IAI as a result of the test and so they are throwing the ball into the Air Force court. The Ministries of Finance and Defense are putting pressure on IAI to sign a joint production agreement for the Lavi with a U.S. aircraft manufacturer.

Representatives of the Defense Ministry and IAI told Congressmen in the United States that they had suggested building the plane in the United States to several aircraft manufacturers and IAI would act as secondary contractor, this in the wake of pressure exerted by the Finance and Defense Ministries, which foresee a significant cut to the U.S. aid budget which would prolong the Lavi's development and production and decrease the number of planes coming off the production line each year. This, of course, would increase the cost of the plane.

IAI Director on Rollout

TA201733 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Interview with Moshe Qeret, director of the Israel Aircraft Industries, by Doron Rosenblum on 20 July; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Rosenblum] We interviewed the director of the Israel Aircraft Industries on the occasion of the rollout ceremony for the Lavi plane tomorrow. Our first question to him was about the significance of this ceremony which seems to be mainly ceremonial.

[Qeret] The rollout ceremony signifies that the systems and parts of the plane are all complete and it is ready for flight, that all that is left to do is to complete some of the tests, following which we can take off. It is therefore a very important event in such a project. I think it is a great day, a festive day for the State of Israel. There are few countries around the world which have such an event to take pride in. In fact, tomorrow, when the plane is displayed to the public, we will demonstrate our extraordinary ability to develop such a complex and advanced system.

[Rosenblum] This is the beginning of a chapter, in fact. The next stage is the first test flight. When will that take place?
[Qeret] As I told you, the first test flight will take place in a few weeks. We now have to complete several checks which need to be made. It is impossible now to say precisely when, but I believe it will take place at the end of September or the beginning of October.

[Rosenblum] The Defense Ministry, the political level, has in the meantime allocated $550 million per year during the production stage. How many planes per year can be produced with this sum at the beginning of the next decade?
[Qeret] I am not sure I want to say how many planes we can produce yearly. What I do want to say is that in a recent check we reached the conclusion that with this sum of $550 million we can meet the goals of the project and give the Air Force the amount of equipment it needs. This sum covers us for at least the coming 5 to 6 years. Afterward, too, it seems to me that deviations, if any, will not be significant.

[Rosenblum] Is this sum also enough for the original pace of production, the 24 to 30 planes per year?
[Qeret] Yes.

[Rosenblum] Talking of the possibility of alternatives, as proposed by the Americans, it seems that only one could apply: an F-16 plane with the Lavi avionics. Is this feasible as far as you are concerned?

[Qeret] This is a hypothetical possibility which should be examined. Let me repeat, there is nothing which is technically impossible. The question is how much it costs, how long it takes, whether it meets the other criteria of the Lavi project and whether it is a better solution. In my opinion the answer is no.

[Rosenblum] Criticism is heard in the Army, including the Air Force, directed against this project. Do you also feel this criticism and opposition?
[Qeret] I cannot address myself to any kind of criticism. I assume that criticism, if it is voiced in the appropriate places and forums, is examined and considered, and I believe that the decisionmaker in this matter is the one who ultimately determines the position of the Army, the Air Force and Defense Ministry. What is clear is that to date the Lavi project is proceeding as it should; I therefore assume that those who considered the project took all data into consideration and this is their decision.

[Rosenblum] The rollout ceremony will take place tomorrow and the first test flight will be held soon. May we say that this project can no longer be halted?
[Qeret] In my opinion the project can be stopped at any moment, any day. However, practically speaking, since we are not talking of a theoretical halt, the answer is negative. I think we have invested a great deal of effort in this. The road ahead of us is not easy but we have covered some of it already. Therefore, I assume the result of any possible future considerations and checks will be that this is the best plan for us.

S. African Cheetah, Lavi Link Denied

TA180940 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 18 Jul 86 p 5

[Report by Arye Arad]

[Excerpts] Aviation experts repudiate the claim published by several of the world's papers yesterday that the development of the new South African plane, the Cheetah, is connected with the Lavi project. "This claim cannot be correct," an aviation source said, "since the reference is to two entirely different planes." [passage omitted]

Yesterday the Israeli Defense Ministry absolutely refused to comment on the matter of the new South African plane and the publicity surrounding it.

ASL in 'State of Alert' Against Car Bomb Attack

TA200755 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 20 Jul 86 p 4

[Excerpts] Army of southern Lebanon [ASL] forces in the security strip are in a state of alert against the possibility of the infiltration of car bombs, following the attempted attacks that took place last Thursday. As will be recalled, a car bomber fled from an ASL barricade north of Jazzin. ASL sources fear that the car will try to infiltrate the security strip further south and so all the roadblocks along the northern border of the security strip have been put on alert.

As will be recalled, the driver of the car stopped at the ASL roadblock and stated that there were two or three car bombs inside the security strip waiting for a suitable opportunity. ASL sources are skeptical as to whether this really is the case, however, in any event, they say, precautions will be taken. [passage omitted]

Southern Lebanese sources draw attention to the fact that over the past 3 weeks several attempts to attack and infiltrate the security strip have occurred and their perpetrators came from the ranks of the Syrian Socialist Party and George Habash's personnel.

Navy Reports Capture of Boat, Fatah Terrorists

TA202014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] The Israeli Navy captured a boat carrying terrorists belonging to Fatah, Yasir 'Arafat's organization. The incident took place last week. The terrorists and the crew members were brought to Israel for interrogation. The crew members — three Indians, a Sudanese, and a Greek — have been released.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the terrorists are now undergoing interrogation. A senior Navy officer has pointed out that the IDF follows the international maritime law which allows the capture of terrorists on the high seas, or even beyond territorial waters, when it is a question of preventing a terrorist attack or operating against terrorists.

Ministries Oppose Draft on Proposed VOA Station

TA191921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The head of the 'Arava regional council, Ilan Oren, says that the negotiations with the United States over the building of the VOA transmission station ran aground as the prepared draft agreement is not good for Israel, and the Justice and Finance Ministries opposed it. Ilan Oren told an ITIM correspondent that the representatives of these ministries rejected the draft prepared by the Communications and Foreign Ministries when it transpired that the proposal does not guarantee work for Israeli companies and the establishment of a settlement where the operators of the station will reside. According to him, the Foreign Ministry is exerting pressure to have the agreement approved so that it can be signed during Vice President Bush's visit to Israel. It is estimated that the construction of the station will cost about $300 million and it is one of the projects slated to contribute to economic growth in Israel.

Construction Branch Opposed

TA201222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] The heads of the special body in charge of the construction branch sent telegrams to the prime minister, the finance minister and the construction and housing minister, requesting that they refrain from signing the agreement with the United States on building the VOA station. According to them, despite the government's clear commitment, no preference was given to the Israeli building contractors and according to the draft agreement it is almost certain that all the construction work will be handed to U.S. companies.

Briefs

Anti-Cholera Measures — The Health Ministry has adopted measures to prevent cholera from passing into Israel from the Arab countries. WHO reported cholera in Mecca in Saudi Arabia, and in view of the traffic of pilgrims from Israel to Mecca the Health Ministry decided to step up the exercised on the Jordan River bridges, as well as the measures adopted to prevent the irrigation of vegetables and fruits with sewage water. [Summary]*[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 20 Jul 86 TA]*

Briefs

New French Envoy Arrives — French Ambassador Jacques Dupont yesterday ended his four-year stay in Israel. Foreign Ministry officials participated in the formal departure ceremonies at the airport. His replacement, Alain Pierre, arrived in Haifa early yesterday morning by ship. He is to present his credentials to President Herzog today. [Text] *[Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Jul 86 p 2 TA]*

OAU Ministers Prepare for Summit on Economy, Politics

Focus on Recovery Plan

AB191734 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 19 (AFP) — Ministers from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) begin meeting here Monday to prepare for an OAU summit scheduled for later this month, with the continents economic woes and the situation in South Africa heading the agenda.

OAU Secretary-General Ide Oamarou said the ministerial meetings and summit would be aimed primarily at furthering the five-year recovery plan launched last May during the United Nations special General Assembly session on the African economic crisis.

During the U.N. conference, African states said they would need 128 billion dollars for an economic recovery plan running until 1990, two-thirds of which was to be provided by OAU member states.

The other major topics at this weeks meetings and the July 28-30 summit are expected to be continued efforts to draw support for economic sanctions to force South Africa to end apartheid and to grant independence to Namibia.

The OAU members are also expected to debate calls for additional support for armed movements battling apartheid and fighting for Namibian independence.

The Commonwealth mini-summit on sanctions scheduled for later this month in Edinburgh, Scotland, in protest at Britains refusal to back sanctions will also be discussed.

Apartheid, Namibia on Agenda

AB201350 Paris AFP in English 1208 GMT 20 Jul 86

[By Michael Anders]

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 20 (AFP) — Preparations get underway here this week for a meeting of African heads of state and government which is expected to concentrate on the deepening crisis in southern Africa and the continent's grave economic problems.

Ministerial delegations from independent African states begin meeting in the Ethiopian capital Monday to pave the way for the 22nd summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) July 28-30.

Sources close to the OAU said a large Zairian delegation would attend the conference for the first time since Kinshasa froze its participation in the OAU in 1984 in solidarity with a Moroccan decision to quit the body in a row over representation for the disputed Western Sahara, which it controls.

The ministers five-day parley and summit itself will inevitably focus on the mounting struggle against apartheid in South Africa and the struggle for Namibia's independence from Pretoria, observers believe.

The gathering in effect constitutes a stage in the international campaign by Third World countries to secure the imposition of mandatory global economic sanctions on the government of President Pieter Botha to force it to abandon discrimination against South Africa's black majority.

Leaders of the anti-apartheid African National Congress (ANC) and the South-West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), which is fighting for independence in Namibia, will be looking to the Addis Ababa meetings for increase support for their causes and greater international pressure on Pretoria.

At the same time, countries such as the United States, Britain and West Germany can expect to come under further fire for their opposition to comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa.

On the economic front, the meetings will review developments since the last OAU summit here a year ago, which drew up an emergency five-year economic recovery programme for the continent. That plan, precipitated in part by the preceding years disastrous African drought and famine and an increasingly untenable foreign debt burden, led to last May's special U.N. General Assembly meeting on the African economy.

The meetings here will assess the outcome of the special U.N. session, at which the African countries sought concrete backing for their 128-billion-dollar five-year programme but won no specific financial support for it.

The African governments have in recent years taken pains to demonstrate that they accepted part of the responsibility for putting their own economic house in order, and undertook to meet two thirds of the programme's cost.

A question here this week and next will be whether the industrialised Western nations are truly prepared to extend their economic support and show the political understanding seen necessary to haul Africa out of underdevelopment and the poverty trap. The so-called donor nations have for example registered global negotiations over the continents crippling foreign debt burden, estimated to total 175 billion dollars, preferring a country-by-country approach.

The opening session of the summit meeting is expected to be addressed by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Of the African political problems which have dominated OAU summit agendas in recent years, such as the conflicts over the Western Sahara and Chad, less is likely to be heard this year, observers believe, though they are unlikely to be entirely missing.

Of all the 51 independent African states, only Morocco is not expected to be officially represented. Morocco quit the OAU in 1984 in protest at the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (Western Sahara) being admitted as an OAU member.

The summit will also be choosing a new chairman for the next year to replace Senegal's President Abdou Diouf. Tipped by informed sources as likely to succeed him is President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo.

Ministers Begin Arriving

EA192047 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Summary] The foreign ministers of Senegal, Guinea, Uganda, Rwanda, and the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] arrived in Addis Ababa today to attend the ordinary meeting of the OAU Council of Ministers. Representatives of various organizations and countries have also arrived.

More Ministers Arrive

EA202222 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Summary] The following African ministers arrived in Addis Ababa today to attend the OAU ministerial meeting: Foreign ministers Ndinga Oba of Congo, Chissano of Mozambique, Moyanko of Lesotho, Blamo of Liberia, Dun Dulloo of Mauritius; Chiepe of Botswana, Mangwende of Zimbabwe, Mwananshiku of Zambia, Basile Guissou of Burkina Faso, and Louis Chimango, Malawian health minister.

Zaire Attends Meeting

EA211030 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0900 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Summary] Zairean State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Bula Nyati Mandungu has arrived in Addis Ababa to attend the 44th OAU Council of Ministers meeting. Other arrivals include the foreign ministers of the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Niger, and Cameroon.

Liberation Committee Approves Military Commission

EA162007 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1700 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Arusha: The OAU Liberation Committee has approved a resolution to set up a special military commission to assist in the liberation struggle. Closing the OAU Liberation Committee's 46th ministerial session in Arusha today, the minister for labor and manpower said the resolution is among the important resolutions passed by the session with the aim of intensifying the liberation struggle.

Ndugu Mwakawago added that the meeting also agreed on the need to encourage OAU member countries to provide moral and material support to the liberation movements. He said that the mass media also has been urged to make its contribution by providing information on the African liberation struggle and by voicing opposition to racism.

The minister called on member-countries to pay their contributions and to clear all their arrears. The session praised the decision by several British Commonwealth member-countries to boycott the commonwealth games, which open in Scotland next week, to protest Britain's refusal to impose economic sanctions against the South African regime.

Frontline States Leaders Begin Summit in Harare

Leaders Arrive for Talks

MB181231 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] All the Frontline heads of state and government have arrived in Harare for a summit scheduled to start this afternoon. The leaders are Comrade Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, Dr Quett Masire of Botswana, Comrade Samora Machel of Mozambique and Comrade Eduardo dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola. The chairman of the Frontline States, Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who arrived yesterday, held preliminary talks with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, last night. During the arrival of the Frontline leaders this morning the British deputy high commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Roger Martin, gave letters to the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, and to the Botswana delegation. The letters are from the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The meeting of the Frontline leaders will discuss the southern African security situation, sanctions against racist South Africa and the mini-summit of the Commonwealth to be held in London next month. The meeting will also make a decision which will either save or wreck the Commonwealth games expected to open in Edinburgh Scotland, on 24 July. Nine countries have so far announced their boycott of the games in protest at Britain's refusal to impose economic sanctions against the Botha regime.

Frontline Summit Begins

MB181825 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The leaders of the Frontline States have begun a crucial summit meeting in Harare on the situation in southern Africa and participation in the Commonwealth games [words indistinct] hanging in the balance because of a boycott by ten countries. Attending the summit are the leaders of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe as well as the leaders of southern African liberation movements.

The acting British high commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Roger Martin, today delivered details of the recent proceedings in the British House of Commons to all the participants at the meeting. The documments are said to contain responses from the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, on issues including the proposed mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa.

Games Boycott Announced

MB190528 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Unless the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, imposes sanctions against racist South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe will boycott the Commonwealth games to be held in Edinburgh next week. After a 1-day meeting yesterday, the six Frontline leaders announced that they are prepared to reconsider they boycott only if the British premier makes a categorical statement in support of sanctions before the games start next week.

The Zambian president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, told newsmen at the end of the closed session that the ball is now in Mrs Thatcher's court. The Botswana Commonwealth games squad, which is believed to have left for Britain for the games, might have to be pulled out [words indistinct] following today's Frontline decision.

President Kaunda said other Commonwealth countries are expected to decide for themselves whether they will join the boycott or not. A communique issued after the meeting said the decision of the Frontline summit to support the games boycott was taken against the background of the seriousness of the situation in South Africa, which calls for drastic action against the racist regime. It added that the leaders found the current British Government's position on sanctions utterly unacceptable. They regarded the refusal by the British Government to impose economic sanctions against South Africa as support for the racist regime in its continued denial of the inalienable rights of the people of South Africa and Namibia.

The leaders reiterated their call to the international community to increase pressure on the racist regime, including the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.

They reaffirmed their support for the recent [word indistinct] for sanctions in Paris, and the report of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group. The leaders also called for the release of the imprisoned leader of the ANC of South Africa, Comrade Nelson Mandela. They demanded the uplifting of the ban on the Pan-Africanist Congress and other organizations.

They said an answer to these demands would create an atmosphere for (?future) negotiations between the South African regime and the genuine representatives of the oppressed majority. The leaders also condemned the regime's attacks on Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia on 19 May this year.

The Frontline meeting was attended by the president of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, ANC Secretary General Comrade Alfred Nzo, and the leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress, Comrade John Mlambo.

Four of the five presidents who attended the summit left Harare last night. They are Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Dr Quett Masire of Botswana, Comrade Samora Machel of Mozambique, and Comrade Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, who were seen off at Harare airport by their host prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. Comrade dos Santos of Angola is expected to leave the capital today.

Kaunda Denies Summit Discord

MB191206 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Zambia and Zimbabwe have pulled out of the Commonwealth games in protest against Britain's refusal to impose economic sanctions against racist South Africa. The two countries announced their decision in a statement issued in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, at the end of a day-long summit of the six-nation Frontline States' summit, under the chairmanship of President Kaunda. [passage omitted]

President Kaunda has, in the meantime, returned to Lusaka, and dismissed speculation that the meeting took long because the leaders had differed. He said they had discussed issues on ttheir agenda in a friendly and cordial manner.

He told journalists on the plane that the Harare summit was one of the best he had ever attended.

Sports Council Backs Commonwealth Games Boycott

AB181933 Dakar PANA in English 1725 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Dakar 18 Jul (PANA) — Supreme Council of Sports in Africa (SCSA) expressed its solidarity with the African countries which have decided to withdraw from the Commonwealth games, due in Edinburgh, Scotland later this month.

A press release made available to PANA in Dakar today said the SCSA urged all the African members of the Commonwealth to adopt a strategy of concerted actions to take up the challenge.

SCSA reiterated to the British Government and the organisers of the games the call it made to them for the implementation of the relevant clauses of the Brisbane (Australia) code of conduct.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks; Tokyo Rallies at U.S. Embassy

LD191937 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dulqidaa 13, Shahr Nasser 19, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Rallies prevailed last Thursday in the main streets leading to the American Embassy in Tokyo in support of the leader's speech transmitted through Asahi television station.

Demonstrators denounced the American policy of aggression against Great Jamahiriyah. They expressed their firm support of the Arab Libyan people and of the great leader of Al-Fatih revolution.

The widely circulated daily *Al Bamero* covered yesterday the news of the rallies which dominated Tokyo streets immediately after the end of the leader's speech to the Japanese Asahi television station, asserting that Japan is about to implement a complete change in its policy regarding the communique of the abortive Tokyo summit.

Al-Qadhdhafi Urges Oil Production Halt Until Winter

LD182143 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] We would not be exaggerating if we say that the decline in the price of oil is perhaps the most serious current issue, despite the fact that there are other political issues which impose themselves. Yet even those fateful political issues are not detached from the issue of the decline in the price of oil in view of the fact that this decline is a dangerous weapon in the hands of our enemies. They fight us with this weapon to weaken our capabilities for liberation, development, and ending backwardness, to make us lose direction, and to occupy and [word indistinct] which it lives.

The leader of the great Al-Fatih revolution received Shaykh 'Ali Musallam, envoy of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. The leader asked him to carry a proposal to King Fahd calling on oil-producing countries to halt oil production until the coming winter because this would be better than selling oil at a very low price, which brings no economic yield to the oil-exporting countries. The leader of the Al-Fatih revolution also expressed to the Saudi envoy his fears at a possible widening of the scope of the war raging in the Gulf.

Since we consider the issue of the decline in the price of oil as the most serious current issue, and since the enemies of the Arab nation caused it and use it as a weapon with which to fight our nation and its causes, this issue has become the focus of attention of the Arab people everywhere. Arab people consider the decline in the price of oil to today's level to be a strange farce, and consider the inability of the oil-producing countries to encounter the inability of the oil-producing countries to encounter this decline, to end it immediately, to bring the price to its previous level, and even to raise it over that level as an even stranger farce. The issue is arousing anger and disapproval. This is so because, regardless of naming who is responsible for the decline in the price of oil, — whether it is the United States or someone else, or whether it is the United States on its own or whether there are others with it — regardless of this, and without going into this matter, the bewildering question — which has not found a convincing answer — and the fact that it remains unanswered gives rise to misgivings and distrust, and perhaps to accusations and condemnation, is: What prevents the oil-producing countries from controlling the price of oil? What prevents them from working for the reinstatement of the previous price, or even, as we have said, to raise it above that level?

Oil-producers vis-a-vis the international oil market are usually the masters of the situation. This is so only if they decide to be the masters of their own will and to have the freedom of decision in relation to their oil. As to the continuation of the current situation, it is a tragi-comedy. Some oil producers, in order to get the same sums which they used to get for their oil, and to compensate for the decline in price, resort to increasing production. This leads to another drop in the price and a subsequent price collapse. This in turn involves those producers in another (?vicious) circle of declining prices and increased produciton, and so on, until the price of a barrel of oil becomes cheaper than a barrel of water. Those countries involved in this vicious circle and which have accepted this collapse in the price of oil — willingly or unwillingly, forced or unforced — end up like the one who drinks sea water, which only makes him thirstier.

Keeping silent in relation to the current decline in the price of oil is a waste of the basic pan-Arab resources of the Arab people, an obstruction to and destruction of the development plans in those countries, and an horrific weakening of the Arab nation's self-strength in its confrontation with its enemies. It is like disarming this nation in its historic and fateful conflict with its hateful and treacherous enemies who wish for its extinction and obliteration. Also maintaining silence vis-a-vis the current decline in the prices of oil amounts to the duping of and conspiracy against the Arab nation. In this situation it is the right of the Arab nation and the Arab people to defend itself and to resist with full strength the attempt to disarm it. Also this decline in the price of oil and maintaining silence over it can not be detached from the development of the Gulf war.

The justifications for immediately encountering the decline of the price of oil are many and strong, and are possible and within reach. The leader of the great al-Fatih revolution has presented a practical proposal which calls for a halt to the pumping of oil by the oil-producing countries until the coming winter, becaues this would be better than selling oil at today's very low price which brings no economic yield to the oil-exporting countries. The oil-producing countries would lose nothing by implementing this proposal because the price they receive now for their oil is worth noting. And while they lose nothing, they will (?actually) win everything, because oil in this situation will recover its previous price, and perhaps even a higher price. These countries as a result of keeping their oil in the ground, will also win bigger sums for less quantities of produced oil, and gain bigger sums from the saved quantities of oil in their wells. (?by comparison) they now lose the real equitable price for their oil and lose a double quantity of oil which they produce and then sell at a very low price.

Does the matter now need a comparison between the two situations? Does it warrant any hesitation, comparison, or preponderance? And is it possible to compare price with lack of value, or preserving oil wealth with its exhaustion and waste?

These are questions with clear answers, answers whose implementation does not tolerate any postponement and whose realization accepts no hesitation.

Jallud Receives Iranian Deputy Oil Minister

LD201246 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Major ‘Abd al-Salam Jallud today received Brother Kazempour, Iranian deputy oil minister and personal envoy of Iranian President ‘Ali Khamene‘i.

Saudi Overproduction Said ‘Pitiful’

LD201731 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, July 20, IRNA — Visiting Iranian Deputy Oil Minister for International Affairs Hoseyn Kazempour-Ardabili met and conferred with member of Libya's Command Council, Major ‘Abd al-Salam Jallud on current issues of the oil market, here Sunday.

The two sides condemned some OPEC member-countries for overproducing describing the move as a violation of OPEC's principles.

The Iranian deputy oil minister castigated Saudi Arabia for serving the interests of oil consumers especially the U.S. He said information received about Saudi Arabia's overproduction was "pitiful."

Kazempour-Ardabili furthermore said that the move of Saudi Arabia was against other OPEC member-countries. In response, Major Jallud voiced support for Iran's stance on oil market issues and announced Libya's preparedness to cease its oil production for a limited period. The Libyan official also described the current oil issues as a war waged by minority faction in OPEC against the majority one.

The Iranian official left Tripoli for Algiers, Algeria, Sunday afternoon.

JANA Editor: U.S.-Egyptian Exercises ‘Very Serious’

LD191026 Tripoli JANA in English 0916 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text]Tripoli, Dulqidaa 13, Shahr Nasser 19, — The administration of child killer Reagan completed a new and extremely hostile chapter in extension to its open provocative military policy against the Arab nation. This serious chapter is dedicated to opening Egyptian lands and ports before the American military forces and naval ships.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* on Thursday quoted sources at the American war ministry and the Egyptian regime as saying that massive military maneouvres with live ammunition will take place as from next Sunday on the Egyptian north western shores.

The political editor in JANA commented on this report, he said what is taking place is an absolute shame on the Arab masses in Egypt which can only be cleared with blood.

He asserted that the execution of this ugly crime by the Egyptian regime in broad day light is scornful to the Egyptian people in a manner which represents a serious defiance which goes beyond all political standards, for by joining America in these joint manoeuvres it means that Egypt joined a state which is at war with us.

The editor added it is known that the American fleet is an American Israeli fleet. If these maneouvres take place they would mean a large scale confrontation which would give rise to a very, very serious situation in the region.

The political editor of JANA asserted that the puppet Egyptian regime shall bear alone the historical responsibility for the contemptible situation the Arab homeland ended to. [as received] It is the Egyptian regime which accepted Zionist entity and surrendered to it, broke its isolation, distorted the national and civilisation conflict with the Zionist entity from a conflict of existence to a conflict of borders. Yet it went further than that when it employed the fighting resources of Egypt on the side of the Zionist enemy and American imperialism to strike at the Arab nation and menace its existence. Accordingly, the puppet Egyptian regime despatched its spies to the Libyan Arab land and equipped them with modern systems of espionage and communications directly linked to the American 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and its attacking bombers. It provided the American forces with training facilities [words indistinct] the skies similar to those of Libya as a prelude to the aggression launched against Great Jamahiriyah during Shar Atayr [April] of this year.

The political editor pointed out that the attention especially that of nationalist, revolutionarist, [as received] and Arab unionist and all peoples who has interest of our nation and its existence is directed towards the Arab people in Egypt and its live forces calling upon them and supporting them so as break the dilemma of this long wait and detonate the thunder of the revolution in the face of those who are subjecting Egypt and its prestige every morning to auction bids and scoring our Arab people and its historical role in leading the Arab nation towards asserting itself and fighting tooth for tooth and eye for eye.

JANA Editor: ‘Grave’ U.S. Actions Aimed at USSR

LD190852 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli 19 Jul (JANA) — The U.S. war department has been actively carrying out some serious movements in the region these days involving intensive transfers of its military units, fighter and bomber planes, and military camps among its various military bases. The Pentagon has decided to transfer the NATO camps at Napoli to the Capua area north of Teano in southern

Italy. The Pentagon also has sent over 1,700 Marines to Egypt and intensified the movement of its 6th Fleet off Egypt's northwestern shores and precisely in the area of Al-Matruh and Al-'Amiriyah. At the same time, the U.S. aircraft carrier *Amer ica* has been moved to Crete and 12 U.S. reconnaissance planes have been sent to Greece, while a number of B-52 bombers have been transferred from bases in Britain to U.S. bases in West Germany and Turkey.

The U.S. war department also is conducting a complete review of the equipment stationed at 26 of its air bases, which also house nuclear weapons, in the region.

The JANA political editor, commenting on these grave movements, writes that these movements are a clear indication of a U.S. intention to stage a serious strategic action the U.S. war department has been preparing for with the aim of attacking the USSR and toppling Moscow.

The editor adds that the mention of Libya and such terms as terrorism are only intended to camouflage this and to preoccupy world public opinion in preparation for the implementation of this grave and strategic action against Moscow.

In conclusion, the JANA editor calls on world public opinion to realize the seriousness of the U.S. Administration's threat to world peace through its threats against the USSR.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Statement on Unionist March

LD192046 Tripoli JANA in English 1651 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidaa 13, Shahr Nasser 19, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The People's Committee for the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau yesterday issued a statement on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the Great Unionist March. Text as follows: Today coincides with the 13th anniversary of holding the Great Unionist March launched from the Libyan Arab land in implementation of the will and aspirations of the Libyan Arab people for Arab unity being a national necessity and the only means to salvage the Arab nation from its deteriorating reality as it is being subjected daily to humiliation and degradation by the Zionist enemy and American imperialism.

It is regrettable that this occasion comes while the Arab nation is suffering from fragmentation and disintegration which enabled the Zionist enemy to persist in its aggression against the Arab nation and hoist its flag in the skies of the [word indistinct] land of Egypt in defiance to the feelings of this nation and its dignity after the Arab regimes continued with their submissiveness and capitulation and allowed the enemy to be boisterous in the Arab land from east to west.

As a result of lack of Arab unity and solidarity American imperialism dared to launch its criminal aggression against the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi in contempt of the whole Arab nation and degradation to its remaining dignity.

While recalling this historical unionist occasion, the Liaison Bureau reiterates the inevitability and necessity of unity being a fundamental and vital demand of the Arab people so as to preserve its entity and safeguard its existence in a world of fighting evil forces and dominated by hostile imperialist covetousness.

Being aware of the threat menacing the Arab nation, Great Jamahiriyah was the forefront in calling for Arab unity and asserting firmly and unequivocally the need for its realisation on the basis of its historical and national responsibilities. Great Jamahiriyah put forward the Arab union project as an earnest step along the path of the contruction of total Arab unity-hope of the masses of our Arab nation.

We are confident that the Arab people, who look forward to the day of the realisation of the Arab nation, will exert its conscious enticing role so as to bring the Arab regimes to shoulder their responsibilities and accept its sacred demand for the realisation of a union capable of countering all challenges and threats.

Creation of New U.S. Intelligence 'Apparatus' Noted

LD201418 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] The administration of the rabid dog Reagan has created a new apparatus at the U.S. State Department. The new apparatus, which is run by the U.S. intelligence service, has been charged with the task of gauging and collecting information on foreign public opinion.

The creation of the apparatus follows the political and moral failure suffered by the Reagan administration as a result of its abortive barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab people — an aggression that claimed the lives of innocent children, women, and old people. *The Washington Post* reports that the new apparatus will concentrate on Western Europe and the Middle East in a desperate attempt to project a new image for the policy of U.S. imperialism.

SUDAN

Prime Minister Al-Mahdi To Visit USSR 12 Aug

JN191530 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 19 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has announced that his forthcoming official visit to the Soviet Union will begin on 12 August. During a meeting this morning with the editors in chief of the local papers and with SUNA, the prime minister said that this visit comes in implementation of a commitment made by the transitional government after the popular uprising in April, 1985, to carry out the foreign policy advocated by the uprising forces to correct the previous May regime's foreign policy and to balance Sudan's foreign policy, which is committed to the nonalignment principles.

Al-Mahdi explained that the Soviet ambassador in Khartoum had contacted him about the implementation of the transitional government's commitment to allow the prime minister to visit the Soviet Union, adding that he asserted to the Soviet ambassador the government's readiness to carry out the visit. [passage omitted]

Al-Mahdi also explained the specialities and powers of the Ministry of Peace and National Constitutional Conference Affairs. He said that the ministry is studying the conditions of those who emigrated and fought the May regime in order to resettle them under the canopy of democracy. Regarding the future government in the south, he affirmed that the Sudanese Government does not want to impose any form of government on the south or rule it under one or several regions, adding that this issue will be left to the citizens in the south so that they can decide it through dialogue. [passage omitted]

Al-Mahdi Views Southern Issue With Area Leaders

JN201543 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Jul (SUNA) — During his meeting with political party leaders and representatives as well as with leaders from the south here yesterday, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi offered a solution for the issue of administration in the south based on the idea of keeping the three regions as they are and simultaneously creating an administrative body to unify them because the current problems in the south require the existence of such a body.

State Council Member Dr Pacifico Lado, who attended the meeting, said that those who support the idea of one region showed some flexibility, but those who support the idea of division adhered to their rejection of the return of the Higher Executive Council. Therefore, the two groups did not reach an agreement during the meeting because each group adhered to its own concept of running southern affairs.

Dr Pacifico said he invited the southern leaders to meet at the Presidential Palace next Wednesday evening to discuss the issue in an attempt to bring viewpoints together and to urge each side to make some concessions in order to reach a solution acceptable to all. He also expressed his belief that the three regions should be kept as they are and an administrative body unifying them should be created, appealing to southern leaders to seek an agreement as well as the interest of the south.

PLO Cultural Body To Meet in Khartoum

JN191041 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 19 (SUNA) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has chosen Khartoum for hosting the regular session of its education scientific and cultural body, it was reported here today. The regular session which was scheduled to be convened in Cairo early this month had been adjourned by the PLO on the heels of an Egyptian decision demanding deferring of the session, PLO spokesman 'Abd al-Rahman was quoted as saying here.

The daily *Al-Sahafah* in its today issue carried a statement by PLO spokesman saying that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat during his recent visit to Sudan discussed the issue of the session with Prime Minister al-Mahdi.

The session will be convened later next Agu, he said. It will be the first session to be held by the PLO body in Sudan.

It is to be recalled that PLO chairman when asked about the possibility of transferring the PLO head-quarters to Khartoum from Tunis denied such option.

The session will be held in Sudan for the first time will include senior university staff members from the occupied territories and others on world level, will discuss budget and educational policy adopted by the PLO, 'Abd al-Rahman told *Al-Sahafah*. The meetings will also discuss the requirement of the technological Palestinian university that will be established in Sudan as it was agreed upon by Mr 'Arafat and Premier al-Mahdi, he added.

It is to be recalled that 'Arafat during his visit to Sudan last week said the two sides agreed on the said university which forty per cent of its students will be Palestinians forty per cent Sudanese while the remaining 20 per cent will be earmarked for African students.

'Arafat has stressed the vitality of Sudan role in fastening the Afro-Arab cooperation.

Pro-Government Group Anya Nya II Kills 150 Rebels

EA211107 Khartoum SUNA in English 0923 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Summary] Khartoum, 21 July: Anya Nya II, a splinter rebel group fighting beside the Sudanese Armed Forces in the South, has seized 2 bases and killed 150 fighters following battles and fierce fighting with the Sudan People's Liberation Army [SPLA], a member of the Anya Nya II Politburo told the daily *Al Sahafah* here today.

Lieutenant Mohamed Sholl was quoted by the daily as stating that Anya Nya II has taken control of the two SPLA camps near Bentiu, and that the two military leaders of the camps fled when the Anya Nya troops stormed in. Two military men from the Anya Nya II group were killed and 18 others were injured, Sholl said, adding that the Anya Nya II troops also seized weapons of various makes and a quantity of ammunition.

'Outlaws' Attack Citizens North of Juba

JN191541 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Juba, 19 Jul (SUNA) — Large numbers of citizens living north of Juba center from the (Al-Mindalil) and (Al-Barya) tribes left for the city of Juba in the southern region on Wednesday as a result of looting and killing by outlaws in these areas on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A number of evacuees from the aforementioned areas said that the popular militias confronted the outlaws attacks. The evacuees added that the militias withdrew due to the attacking force's superiority in men and equipment.

Military Governor of the Equatoria Region General (Peter Missirlo) issued a statement on Wednesday reassuring the citizens that the government Armed Forces were able to contain the situation and protect citizens from the outlaws. The governor appealed to the citizens to continue their normal work and stated that an emergency relief committee has been formed to relieve the afflicted citizens.

The popular militias around the city of Torit, east of the Equatoria Region, confronted a desperate attempt by the outlaws on Wednesday morning. The militias killed 23 outlaws and seized 16 Kalashnikov rifles, a medium-caliber machine gun, an RPG, and an 82-mm mortar.

The outlaws killed 16 women and children in an attack on one of the region's villages. Official sources said that the Armed Forces are chasing the fleeting remnants of the outlaws, and that the Torit authorities are making the necessary arrangements to aid the evacuees.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Abolishes Tourism, Handicrafts Ministry

LD192145 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpts] This morning at the Presidential Palace in Skans, President Habib Bourguiba talked to Prime Minister Rachid Sfar in the presence of Mansour Skhiri, the minister attached to the president and minister of civil service and administrative reform.

The president signed three decrees, the first two of which concern raising the industrial minimum wage by 10 dinars. [passage omitted] The third decree concerns the agricultural minimum daily wage, which is to be increased by 260 millims per day. It will be 2.900 dinars instead of 2.640 dinars.

In addition, and in order to make work more efficient and in order to improve the management of resources, the president decided to abolish the Ministry of Tourism and Handicraft. By this the Departments of Tourism and Handicraft will be able carry out all their efforts to improve these two sectors. As for supervision, the two departments will be affiliated with the Ministry of Industry and Trade. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Visit of France's Raimond

Arab Journalists Excluded

LD181752 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1655 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, 18 Jul (KUNA) — Correspondents from Arab news agencies were excluded today from a news conference held by French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond.

The Tunisian Ministry of Information had notified correspondents of Arab news agencies that the French minister will hold a news conference at the Tunisian Ministry of Foreign affairs at 1330 GMT today. When the correspondents from SPA, MENA, QNA, and KUNA went to the Tunisian Foreign Ministry at the scheduled time, security officers guarding the ministry's entrance apologized that they were unable to allow the correspondents into the building because they had no orders to do so. The Arab journalists stood at the ministry entrance along with 12 Tunisian journalists for about 1 hour after which they were allowed to enter the building. The French foreign affairs minister apologized for not making a statement to them on the pretext that he had already held his news conference in their absence. It transpired that attendance at the news conference was confined to correspondents from Western news agencies.

It is believed that the Arab correspondents were excluded from the French foreign affairs minister's news conference so that he would not be embarrassed by questions on French-Palestinian relations — particularly as Palestinian officials in Tunis have declined invitations to meet with Jean-Bernard Raimond. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat went to Algeria yesterday, apparently to avoid pressure to make him meet with the French minister.

The French foreign affairs minister had declared on his arrival in Tunis on 17 July — in response to a question from KUNA — that he was prepared to meet with 'Arafat. He said: "I would be glad to meet with him during my current visit."

In response to a protest from the KUNA correspondent — and in an apparent attempt to hold the Tunisian side responsible — Raimond explained that the exclusion of the Arab correspondents from his news conference was not his fault.

Caid Essebsi Hosts Dinner

LD192114 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi delivered a speech yesterday during a dinner he hosted in honor of his French counterpart, Jean-Bernard Raimond. Beji Caid Essebsi referred to the various aspects of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Tunisia and France and to international issues of mutual interest.

Beji Caid Essebsi welcomed the head of French diplomacy on his own behalf and on behalf of the Tunisian Government [words indistinct] Tunisia relations of friendship and great respect. The foreign minister emphasized the need of both sides to continue their dialogue on all levels. He recalled recent Tunisian-French meetings, and the visit of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac to Tunisia, during which an agreement meeting the (?aspirations) of the two sides was signed. He said that Tunisia attaches great importance to relations, trade, and cultural and economic exchange between Tunisia and France in view of the fact that France is Tunisia's principal supplier, and that the equilibrium of Tunisian-French ties is for us a basic matter.

He added that Tunisia believes that the EEC is a principal trade partner and consequently attaches importance to any changes in our trade balance with the EEC.

Beji Caid Essebsi referred to the great importance which Tunisia attaches to the Tunisian community in France, and noted the French authorities' (?care) for the Tunisian community and their anxiousness to safeguard its dignity.

France Favors RSA Sanctions

LD191454 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Through its minister of foreign affairs France has declared itself in favor of economic sanctions against Pretoria if apartheid is not abolished. This declaration was made in Tunis where Jean-Bernard Raimond concluded this morning a friendly working visit, a 36-hour stay involving several talks primarily with President Habib Bourguiba. The French minister also met with his counterpart, Caid Essebsi, and the new prime minister of Tunisia, Rachid Sfar.

They spoke a great deal about regional political affairs, especially the future of relations between Paris and Tunisia. On the one hand Jean-Bernard Raimond reaffirmed the will of his country to help Tunisia at all levels, and, on the other hand, he proposed that relations between Tunisia and the EEC be the subject of a Franco-Tunisian ministerial meeting this fall in Paris.

But we already know that France is prepared to increase its aid to President Habib Bourguiba's government. In return for increased aid the Tunisians reportedly pledged to settle once for all the old litigation of the frozen assets of the French pieds noirs [French settlers who left the country after independence], a problem which has been outstanding for more than 20 years.

If France increases its aid, it will be a gesture all the more appreciated by the Tunisians because Tunisia is going through an extremely difficult stage. [passage omitted]

French Aid To Increase 25%

LD192217 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpts] In 1986 France's aid to Tunisia will increase 25 percent over what it was in 1985. This is the main result of the visit to Tunis by French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Bernard Raimond. [passage omitted] France will give 25,000 tons of cereal to Tunisia this year. It is also preparing to unblock Fr110 million to help Tunisia finance its balance of payments deficit, and 575 million more will be used for various projects. [passage omitted]

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Sends Anniversary Greetings to Nicaragua

EA192044 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, today sent a message of congratulations on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution, to be celebrated tomorrow. In the message, sent on behalf of the government and people of revolutionary Ethiopia and on his own behalf to Comrade Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, and through him to the people and Government of Nicaragua, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said the Sandinist struggle against imperialism to bring about peace, justice, equality, and progress to the country was greatly admired by the Ethiopian people. The comrade secretary general expressed confidence that the Nicaraguan people would defeat imperialism and wished the comrade president good health and peace and prosperity and progress to the Nicaraguan people.

KENYA

Mwangale Informs UK Envoy of Ire Over RSA Policy

EA191520 Nairobi KNA in English 1548 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Nairobi, 18 Jul: The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, today met the British high commissioner, Mr John R. Johnson, and reviewed relations existing between Kenya and Britain in the wake of the current sanctions against South Africa. Mr Mwangale told the British envoy that relations between the two countries were quite good, but Kenya, and indeed other independent African countries, were dissatisfied at the manner in which the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is handling sanctions against South Africa. He, however, assured the high commissioner that Kenya's traditional love and esteem towards the queen monarch and her family continued to flourish, irrespective of sanctions or not. The minister said, "The South Africa problem has put the Commonwealth on strain", and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's stand on sanctions threatens the disintegration of the Commonwealth club. Mr Mwangale said that if the British Government does not change its stand on sanctions against South Africa, more African countries are likely to withdraw from the forthcoming Commonwealth games.

In response, the high commissioner said his government was aware of the feelings of the African countries on the sanctions issue, and said his government was doing everything possible to solve the problem. He said the British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, had already briefed the House of Commons on the "changes and commitments which are desired by the House of Commons, the European Community and the Commonwealth" on South Africa.

The high commissioner praised President Moi in his efforts to bring lasting peace and stability in the east and central African region. He said President Moi had gradually evolved a policy which was acceptable to many peoples.

Kenya, Nigeria Urge Commonwealth Games Boycott

EA191513 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 19 Jul 86 p 5

[KWA report: "Kenya, Nigeria Call For Games Boycott"]

[Excerpt] Kenya and Nigeria have urged Commonwealth countires that have not withdrawn from the Edinburgh games to do so. Foreign Affairs Minister Elijah Mwangale and his Nigerian counterpart, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, concurred on the issue when the visiting minister called on Mr Mwangale at his office yesterday. [passage omitted]

In the one-hour meeting Prof. Akinyemi and Mr. Mwangale emphasized support for the black people fighting the injustice of the white minority in South Africa. [passage omitted]

The foreign ministers hailed the cordial relations between their countries. Nigeria and Kenya would continue to work for continental and global peace and justice, the ministers pledged. [passage omitted]

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Cites Poor Leadership for National Ills

EA201715 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has ordered leaders at all levels to involve themselves fully in the inspection and management of their departments in accordance with the laws of the country as one of the steps to bring about a successful revival of the national economy. Ndugu Mwinyi, who was addressing ministers and regional commissioners at State House in Dar es Salaam today, warned that as of now he would not hesitate to take disciplinary steps, including dismissal, against any neglectful or inefficient official. President Mwinyi said one of the reasons behind the poor state of our economy was failure by leaders to take full control of their departments, the effect of which had been the deterioration of discipline.

He said working procedures in many government and mass organization offices were not adhering to the established laws because the responsible leaders themselves were not in the habit of supervising the work. President Mwinyi reiterated that as of now every leader would be assessed on his ability to take full responsibility for all departments under his control because the sense of responsibility is the principal basis of leadership.

He called on leaders who feel unable to take full control of their departments to resign so that others can replace them. He said leaders should introduce procedures which will enable them obtain reports on how the work is being done in departments under them so as to ensure efficiency.

Turning to mismanagement of public funds, President Mwinyi directed that a group of auditors should be formed to conduct surprise checks on accounting books of various departments of government and mass organizations. President Mwinyi said that, since 1983, 171 million shillings had been disbursed as loans to various government and mass organizations, none of which had yet been repaid. He said the default is due to irresponsible leaders who did not do their work properly.

Mkapa Urges RSA Sanctions, End to U.S. Aid to UNITA

EA191511 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The government has pledged to continue to pursue a policy of nonalignment and support for the United Nations and the OAU to promote good-neighborliness. Presenting his ministry's estimates for 1986/87 in parliament today, Foreign Minister Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa said Tanzania will continue to cooperate with other countries, particularly those that uphold the principle of equality, peace, and freedom, and support the liberation struggle in Africa and the world at large.

Ndugu Mkapa reiterated his call to the United States to stop supporting the UNITA rebels, who receive South African help and oppose the legitimate Angolan Government. He said aid to the rebels will not only endanger Angolan independence but also will disrupt the efforts to gain Namibia's independence. Ndugu Mkapa told Parliament that Tanzania will continue supporting the liberation struggle in southern Africa until victory has been won, stressing that Western countries must cease their economic and military aid to the Boers. He called on the United States, the FRG, Britain, and other Western countries to impose sanctions on the Boers of South Africa.

Cuban Minister Delivers Castro Message to Nyerere

EA192119 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi] chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, today received a message from President Fidel Castro of Cuba, delivered by the Cuban deputy foreign minister, Raul Roa Curouri, who told newsmen that it concerned nonalignment issues, world peace, and nuclear weapons. The emissary, who is in Tanzania for a 4-day visit, said the message also touched on the fight against apartheid in South Africa and Namibian independence.

UGANDA

New Inspectorate To Investigate Corruption

EA192056 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has created a new government institution to be known as Government Inspectorate of Finance. The inspectorate will be under the office of the president. It will, among other things, receive complaints from the public concerning the misuse of government funds and of offices. It will also probe cases of corruption, bribery, and any other malpractices in government institutions. Mr John (Luzindana) has been appointed inspector general of the inspectorate and Mr Waswa Katumba Lule his deputy. The president has also appointed Mr (Pascal) Mukasa general manager of the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation.

CAMEROON

UNESCO's M'bow Received by President Biya

AB181920 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Excerpt] I am happy to be in Cameroon; the visit is taking place under excellent conditions. This statement was made to the national press this morning by Amadou Mahtar M'bow, director general of UNESCO, who is presently being received at a luncheon at the Unity Palace by the head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya. Amadou Mahtar M'bow, who earlier held a long discussion with the head of state, explained to Andre Elimbi the purpose of his meeting with the head of state.

[Begin M'bow recording] First, I would like to thank the president for the invitation which he extended to me to visit Cameroon. My last visit to Cameroon was in 1980. During my interview with the head of state, I discussed with him problems of international cooperation within the framework of UNESCO. I also gave him the information he required on developments within the organization.

At the same time, I discussed with him the ways and means by which UNESCO can contribute to the strengthening of African and international cooperation. We also discussed issues concerning cooperation between UNESCO and Cameroon, following my discussions with the minister of education, the minister of higher education, the minister of culture and information, as well as with the minister of women's affairs. I, therefore, discussed with the president the different fields of cooperation that we jointly defined and which will be the topic of a memorandum which will signed before my departure.

The president discussed with me the importance of cultural activities for Cameroon as well as the importance of education. We spoke at length about education, and the advantages it offers in terms of contributing to the development of Cameroon. The president finally stressed the need to strengthen scientific cooperation in light of the importance of such a relationship for Cameroon. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Speaker Muna Opens National Assembly Session

AB191040 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The first extraordinary session of the National Assembly opened in Yaounde today to examine the 6th 5-year development plan. Addressing the session, House Speaker Honorable Tandeng Muna said it was necessary for each and every one to reexamine the policy orientation and objectives of our post-independence plan, and to evaluate the achievements and failures. [passage omitted]

The House Speaker also condemned what he described as a smear campaign against Cameroon from some irresponsible press from abroad.

[Begin Muna recording] At this time that we need to consider our 6th 5-year plan and when we expect the most tranquil and (?conducive) atmosphere at home, and the best possible relations with all our friends abroad so as to execute our plan effectively, we are experiencing a gratuitous smear campaign from some irresponsible section of the foreign press.

Now, if any of the people anywhere need to know or to be reminded of what is happening in Cameroon and what Cameroonians expect from a (?certain) international community [words indistinct] which reflect the will and the aspirations of the people we represent here. His excellency President Paul Biya is our president. [Words indistinct] spelled out our will and our commitment to make our contribution to a country in the world that is free from (?humiliating) patronage and the exploitation of man by man.

Cameroonians of all ages and all sociopolitical tendencies have accepted and they give all respect to the president; there are men and women of integrity that surround him and comprise the leadership in our country. [applause]

Cameroonians are committed to the policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, nonalignment, and to genuine friendship with all countries that respect the norms of good international relations. Therefore, no amount of subversive [words indistinct] from somewhere can undermine the confidence we have in our leadership, and in our policies. Nor can it tarnish the good reputation which political stability and the spectacular economic progress in our country command abroad. Consequently, we join our people everywhere and the militants of the great Cameroonian People's Democratic Movement Party in reasserting our confidence in our president, his excellency Paul Biya. [Applause] We also reaffirm our New Deal policies and especially in the importance we attach to the genuine friendship [words indistinct] at all levels. [end recording]

CHAD

Commentary Views Changing Attitudes Toward Chad

AB181443 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In less than 4 years, the attitude of many African countries, some of which were fiercely opposed to President Habre's regime, have evolved considerably. In the wake of the events of 7 June 1982 [Habre's takeover], ideological prejudices, or some other personal considerations, led these countries to doubt Hissein Habre's capacity of securing a national consensus.

But with time, recent history has prompted them to reexamine their attitude. Let us give a few examples. Up until recently, Algeria was on the side of Libya against the Chadian people. You will still remember the head of state's caustic remarks toward that country in his maiden press conference. Today, Chad and Algeria maintain better relations.

Congo, which is still one of sanctuatries of the opposition, has just resumed diplomatic relations with Chad while countries like Madagascar, which were openly opposed to the new regime installed on 7 June [1982], have now become more realistic; they do not want to miss the train of history.

Lastly, there is another category of African countries that granted some credibility to the opposition although they supported the Chadian Government at the outset. They have all been disappointed.

However, one must note that two countries are still standing aloof. They are Benin and Burkina Faso. Although they recognize the reality of the Chadian regime, they find it difficult to put up with its successes. But there are other factors. The bleak prospects of their economic situation submit them to the whims of Libya, which provides some subsidies.

All in all, the evolution of the attitude of African governments on the Chadian problem is not a fortuitous development. Contrary to their original prejudices, they realized that President Hissein Habre or his representatives have been convening or attending every reconciliation conference or initiating moves toward Libya. Furthermore, contrary to their appreciation of Libya as a so-called progressive country, they were dismayed to see that Libya's intervention in Chad is not motivated by ideological considerations, but by personal and economic considerations; namely the mineral resources of the Aouzou Strip and the rest of the BET [Bbornou-Ennedi-Tibesti] region. They have all noticed that Al-Qadhdhafi's perverse character has crystallized over the years. This has led these countries, some of which are politically close to Libya, to reconsider their positions.

In spite of this, why is the OAU skirting around the Chadian problem, or as Hamed Korom [secretary of state for foreign affairs] said recently, the OAU continues to bury its head in the sand?

The answer lies undoubtedly in the apathy of the OAU and especially in the organization's desire to deal tactfully with all its members. This makes its intervention in conflicts between states virtually inefficient or even (?questionable). But the OAU, which reflects the image of its member-states, must progress — at least in its assessment of the Chadian problem. The profound disappointment of its current chairman in the wake of the abortive Lobomo meeting should normally give it the necessary impetus. In spite of the OAU's successive failures in Chad, the government of the Third Republic has confidence in its capacity and importance as the appropriate framework for the settlement of disputes between states.

Now, what kind of evolution do we expect on the part of the OAU? First of all, it must understand that the reconciliation has been practically achieved. As some heads of state put it Goukouni Oueddei is only a meaningless symbol and we can do without him without (?great) consequences. In betraying his compatriots and his country, he has disappointed the few African leaders who had deemed him an authorized representative.

Furthermore, the OAU must examine the causes of the conflict between Chad and Libya and find ways to solve it. Libya has always tried to hide the conflict behind a screen called Goukouni Oueddei. Lastly, it must revert to its true objectives and functions, (?especially) the political stability of African states and the inter-African cooperation.

In this regard and concerning our dispute with Libya, the OAU has the necessary legal tool: the principle of intangible borders adopted in July 1964 by the summit of Cairo, Egypt, and enshrined in the charter of the organization with the view to lending these principles a mandatory status.

Libya's intervention in Chad constitutes a violation of our sovereignty because it aims to establish its control over part or all of our territory. The principle of nonintervention is not only a political principle but also a principle of international laws. The OAU must therefore give due consideration at the next summit to the true dimension of what is usually called the Chadian crisis but which is actually the Chadian-Libyan conflict.

In any case, this conflict must now become one of the OAU's preoccupations and in Chad, it will be the principle concern of our liberation (?struggle).

ZAIRE

Mobutu Receives Zambian Envoy, Message From Kaunda

AB201424 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1230 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Gbadolite, 19 Jul (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko on Saturday evening in Gbadolite received Charles Manyema, the permanent under secretary in the office of the Zambian head of state, who went to deliver to him a message from his counterpart and friend, David Kenneth Kaunda.

The Zambian envoy told newsmen that the relations between Kinshasa and Lusaka were excellent but declined to comment on President Kaunda's statement that, a few weeks ago, the American weapons meant for UNITA transited through Zaire. I am not entitled to comment on this problem, he stated.

Chinese Press Delegation Tours Interior

AB202217 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1750 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Jul (AZAP) — A delegation of the *New China News Agency* (XINHUA), on visit to Zaire since last Thursday and led by Mr Gou Chaoren, the deputy director general of this agency, returned to Kinshasa on Sunday afternoon from Goma at the end of a 48-hour tour of the Kivu tourist region.

During this short visit to the interior of Zaire, the delegation was notably received in audience by Citizen Kilolo Musampa, the MPR rsgional chairman and governor of Kivu Region and visited to Virunga national park where it was able to admire a sample of Kivu's natural wonders.

The Chinese delegation will be received on Monday by Citizen Ramazani Baya, the state commissioner for information, press and posts and telecommunications. It will later leave for Lagos, Nigeria, the last leg of its African tour.

GAMBIA

11 Competitors Withdrawn From Commonwealth Games

AB191531 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Edinburgh, July 19 (AFP) — The African state of Gambia has withdrawn its 11 competitors from the Commonwealth games, due to start here next here Thursday, BBC television reported on Saturday.

It is the 16th country to join the boycott and leaves 42 teams from 33 states entered in the 13th games.

Gambia's decision reduces the number of athletes expected to compete in Edinburgh to 2,001.

GHANA

Army Commander Views Need for Strong Defense Posture

AB201446 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] An administrative inspection of soldiers of the liberation barracks at Sunyani has taken place. The reviewing officer was the commander of the 2d Infantry Brigade, Colonel E.N. Gomil. The exercise was to determine how fit and ready the soldiers are for assigned roles.

Addressing the soldiers after the inspection, Col Gomil said in pursuance of an effective national defense policy, it has become necessary for the nation to maintain a strong posture that can provide a credible deterrent to all forms of aggression from both within and outside. He said achieving this objective demands cooperation among soldiers, the civilian public and cadres of the revolution. Col Gomil therefore charged all soldiers, particularly those deployed in the field, to ensure peaceful coexistence and effective cooperation with the public at large. He, however, repeated that the military is neither a debt collecting institution nor a market place for mini tribunals for aggrieved persons who have scores to settle with their neighbors. He advised the public to desist from soliciting the assistance of individual soldiers in cases which should be directed to the civil police.

Encouragement of Travel to FRG Through GDR Denied

AB181932 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The Government of Ghana has denied reports by the West German press that it is encouraging Ghanaians to travel to the German Democratic Republic as an easy way of getting into West Berlin. Reacting to the allegation in an interview with the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation], the secretary for information, Mr Kofi Totobi Quakyi, said the government has nothing to do with such travels, because it does not control the movement of Ghanaians. He said Ghana Airways has no direct flight to the GDR, and that most Ghanaians get there through neighboring countries.

Commenting on reports of clashes among refugees, including Ghanaians awaiting resident status in West Germany, Mr Totobi Quakyi said the West Germans have created an impression that their country is a place of asylum for the so-called political refugees, and the clashes are the consequence of their own action. An official of the Foreign Ministry also denied the allegation, describing it as unfortunate.

The official said Ghana is a free and democratic country, and the government does not regulate the movement of its people. What we are interested in, he said, is to educate our people to stay home and help in the reconstruction efforts of the country.

Commenting on the allegation, an official of the GDR Embassy in Accra said the GDR capital, Berlin, is the transit point between the two German states. He said there has been a long-standing agreement between the GDR and West Germany under which transit visas are issued to citizens of the two countries and other foreign nationals to cross from GDR to West Berlin. According to the official, the transit visas are the only kind issued by the GDR authorities.

A BBC report monitored in Accra yesterday said a Ghanaian has died in West Germany following clashes between Ghanaians and other nationals confined in refugee camps. Several Ghanaians were also said to have been injured during the clashes.

Contingent to Commonwealth Games Returns

AB190945 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Ghana's contingent to the Commonwealth games returned home last night from Hanover, West Germany, following Ghana's decision to boycott the games. The contingent, which was led by the chairman of the Ghana Athletics Association, E.T. Kudzi, was made up of 24 sportsmen and women and 6 officials.

Welcoming the contingent back home, the secretary for youths and sports, Ato Austin, commended them for their patriotism. He said the only way Ghana could express its solidarity with the people of South Africa is to boycott the games. Ghana, Ato Austin said, has achieved a great victory for being the first country to boycott the games.

On behalf of the delegation, E.T. Kudzi expressed his thanks for the welcome given them and said they had accepted the decision as Ghana cannot be in isolation.

A spokesman for the athletes said although they trained well for the games, the decision was the only way they could express their solidarity with their brothers and sisters in South Africa.

Also in the welcoming party were the acting IGP [Inspector General of Police], C.K. Duwornu, who is also the vice chairman of the National Olympic Committee, Major John Addai of the National Sports Council, and officials of the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

Government Warns Against Recruiting Workers for Togo

AB182225 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The Ministry of the Interior has warned the public against unscrupulous people who act as employment agents of companies in Togo. The public is also reminded that under labor regulations, 1969, Legislative Instrument 632, it is an offence for any person ro organization to act as an intermediary for the purpose of providing employmen for a worker, or supplying him to an employer outside the country.

An official statement in Accra explained that before any Ghanaian is engaged for work to be performed outside Ghana, the provisions regarding the execution of foreign contracts stipulated in Labor Decree 1967 ILCD 157, should be complied with. The statement said such a contract should be presented by the employer to the chief labor officer or a labor officer to certify. Any contract which is not certified has no validity. It warned that any person who contravenes these provisions shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine or to imprisonment or to both, as specified in the law.

Italy Donates $4 Million to Agricultural Sector

AB182235 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The Italian Government has given Ghana a grant of $4 million, about 360 million cedis, for investment in the agricultural sector. The money has been channeled through the Food and Agricuture Organization, FAO, for the importation of 90 tractors from Italy to be distributed to farmers groups.

This was discolosed by Mr (Terry Loca), an agricultural engineer from the FAO who led a 3-man delegation to the Afram Plains [Eastern Region] to ascertain the feasibility of the plains for mechanized farming. Mr (Loca) explained that the main purpose of the plan is to enable farmers to grow enough food and raw materials to satisfy local needs, and for export.

He said in 1983, Ghana was selected for a plant mechanization project in the northern, upper west, and upper east regions, with an Italian Government grant, and these have proved successful.

Mr (Loca) said because of the success of the first project, Ghana is the only country among 14 other African states that has been given the go ahead to start a second project. He hinted that if the project proves successful, the FAO will use it as a base to introduce similar projects to other African countries.

The project manager of the FAO mechanization project, Mr (Tony Baka,) said initially, a total of 18,311 hectares will be put under cultivation. He said the project the will start in January of next year, after an agreement has been signed between Ghana and Italy.

LIBERIA

National Legislature Approves Budget for Fiscal Year

AB182140 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The national legislature, after careful scrutiny and analysis, has approved the Liberian budget amounting to $366.37 million with certain amendments providing for the expenses of government for the fiscal year July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987, and to grant certain authorizations to the president. The act authorizes the minister of finance to pay the expenses of the government in the warrant of the president of Liberia from July 1 1986 to June 30, 1987 in the manpower provided in the budget. [sentence as heard] The act also points out that the president of Liberia is authorized to review the budget and revenue trends quarterly, and when necessary, make adjustment in allowances, projects, or programs with the approval of the legislature.

Concluding, the act notes that the president of Liberia is further authorized to direct budgetary transfer as may be necessary to give priority to the more essential items of government operations provided that all such transfers should not exceed the sum total of the budget.

Foreign Minister Departs for OAU Ministerial Session

AB182136 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo, at the head of a 3-man delegation leaves Monrovia today for Ethiopia to attend the 44th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, scheduled to convene July 21st in Addis Ababa. Others members of the delegation include William Bull, assistant foreign minister for African and Asian affairs; Thomas K. Bestman, assistant minister and special assistant to the minister of foreign affairs.

A release quoting a Foreign Ministry source said issues to be discussed will include the political and economic problems facing OAU member states and the situation in southern Africa.

MALI

Traore Comments on Outcome of Visit to USSR

AB201230 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0900 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Cooperation between Mali and the USSR has just been reviewed by Soviet authorities and the head of state. President Moussa Traore's official visit to Mauritania follows another official visit of 6 days just concluded in the USSR. At the end of this visit, President Moussa Traore and the large national delegation which accompanied him to the USSR returned to Bamako yesterday evening.

In Moscow, General Moussa Traore held discussions with the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and with the first secretary of CPSU Central Committee, as well as many political and government authorities of the USSR. On his return to Bamako yesterday, the head of state expressed satisfaction about this visit and relations of cooperation examined during the 6 days he stayed in the USSR.

[Begin Traore recording] At the economic level, we signed a general agreement of cooperation concerning development studies of 200,000 hectares under the auspices of the Niger Office [state corporation in charge of irrigating arid areas in the Niger basin], the control of desert encroachment and drought in the sixth region in Timbuktu. Still in the economic field, the Soviet Union will intervene in Kalana within the framework of the strengthening of the operation and extension of research.

Concerning the social sector, agreements signed concern the supply of equipment and the improvement of equipment and the (?Lamine Toure) Hospital, the professional training center, and the national directorate for functional literacy campaign which will later become an institute where young Malians who use the Russian language will undertake a 1 year Russian-language course at the institute before pursuing further training.

On the general cooperation between the USSR and Mali, the chairman of the Supreme Soviet and I signed a statement on the development of cooperation between Mali and the USSR. That is why I am very satisfied with my visit to the Soviet Union and especially about the fruitful discussions I held with the highest authorities.

In Volgograd, we had the opportunity to visit the hydroelectric power station, a giant power station. As you know, in our efforts at harnessing water, we are interested in the building of dams. And as I have said, the Soviet Union will send a team of experts to come and study the Tossaye dam project, and also a tractor manufacture plant.

In Ashkhabad, the capital of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, we became interested in the control of drought and desert encroachment. The Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic can be called the Sahel area of the Soviet Union. We had the opportunity to visit an institute of the science academy of this republic where some scientists are studying, under a UN program, methods of controlling drought and desert encroachment in several regions. That is why the team that the Soviet Union will send will be based on the preliminary studies of UN Development Program. We also visited an institute of agronomy and saw how the people of Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic are able to cultivate in desert areas. [end recording]

Traore Leaves for Official Visit to Mauritania

AB201025 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0900 GMT 20 Jul

[Excerpt] General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic, left Bamako this morning for Nouakchott on an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Mali and Mauritania, two neighboring countries united within the subregion by bonds of friendship and cooperation, have always shown their desire to strengthen this cooperation, especially in the economic sector. But in spite of a suitable legal framework between the two countries, the last joint Mali-Mauritanian Commission, which was held on 6 February 1986, expressed regret at the insufficiency of the volume of trade between the two countries. This official visit by the head of state should therefore give a new impetus to our bilaterial cooperation. [passage omitted]

NIGER

Prime Minister Returns From Private Visit to France

AB182104 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hamid Algabit, returned to Niamey this afternoon from Paris where he paid a private visit. Mr Hamid Algabit was met upon arrival at the airport by the chairman of the National Development Council, Mr Oumarou Mamane, the grand chancellor of national order, Dr Yahaya Tounkara, and the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Sani Bako. The prime minister was then greeted by members of the government and several other personalities.

NIGERIA

Delegation Begins Steel Project Talks in Moscow

AB161818 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Talks began in Moscow today between Nigeria and the Soviet Union on the execution of the final phase of the Ajaokuta Steel Project. The Nigerian side of the talks was led by the chief of general staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, assisted by the governor of Kwara State, Wing Commander Mohammed Umaru, and the minister of mines, power and steel, Prof Tam David-West. Also in attendance was the Nigerian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Alhaji Issa Modibo.

The Soviet delegation was made up of five senior officials, headed by the first deputy prime minister [title as heard], Ivan Arkhipov.

At the end of the first round of discussions, which lasted 2 hours, Prof David-West told a Radio Nigeria correspondent in Moscow that the negotiations proceeded smoothly. He said the major groundwork had been done at a meeting in Lagos last year, pointing out that the agreement would have been signed last August but for the change of government. The minister stated that the current meeting was designed to refine and update the agreement so as to bring it in line with the realities of the time. Another round of talks is expected to take place between the delegations tomorrow, while the protocol of agreement will be signed on Friday.

Also today, Commodore Ukiwe met with the Soviet prime minister [title as heard], N. Ryzhkov, and the deputy chief of Defense Staff. He will later today meet with the executive of the students' union and the Nigerian community in Moscow.

Further Reportage

For Moscow TASS coverage of the visit to the Soviet Union by the Nigerian delegation, including talks held with Andrey Gromyko and the delegation's subsequent departure, see the Sub-Saharan Africa Section of the 21 July Soviet *Daily Report*.

Cultural Agreement Signed With Angola

AB181432 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria and Angola today signed in Lagos an agreement formalizing the existent cultural relationship between them. The minister of information and culture, Colonel Anthony Ukpo, signed on behalf of the Federal Government while the visiting Angolan secretary of state for cultural affairs, Boaventura Cardoso, signed for his country. In an address, Col Ukpo said the cultural relationship between Nigeria and Angola that was formalized today was a natural offshoot of the long-standing political and cultural collaboration between both countries and their common struggle against apartheid and colonialism. The minister also used the occasion to reflect on apartheid, South Africa's incursion into Angola and especially its recent raids on the Frontline States. He said Nigeria will continue to give adequate and unflinching support to Angola, the Frontline States, and the liberation movements until the evil of apartheid was totally eradicated.

Responding, Mr Cardoso thanked the government and people of Nigeria for the warm reception accorded him and his team during his stay in the country. He extended an invitation to Col Ukpo to visit Angola soon to further strengthen the bonds of friendship between both countries.

Lagos Reports Entry Visas Required To Enter UK

AB201831 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] The British Government has warned that any Nigerian that enters Britain without entry certificate will be refused entry. In a circular to the Nigeria Airways managing director, Air Commodore Anthony (Upkele), the British Embassy in Lagos said that due to the sudden influx of Nigerians to Britain, it has become impossible for the British immigration authorities to cope with [word indistinct]. He said that the warning was necessary to avoid unnecessary embarrassment of Nigerians at British airports.

Meanwhile, the British Government has also requested Nigeria Airways to give it 24 hours notice before allowing Nigeria Airways unscheduled flights to leave for London.

Contacted on the issue, the managing director of Nigeria Airways, Air Commodore Anthony (Upkele), confirmed the story and advised intending travellers to adhere strictly to the warning to avoid embarrassment.

Civil Service Union Official Urges Right to Redress

AB182133 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The national president of Civil Service Union, Mr (David Ojeli), has in Oweri called on the Federal Government to abrogate Decrees No 16 and 17 which prohibit the public servants wrongly removed from service from seeking redress from the law courts. In an address at the triannual delegates conference of the Imo Council of the Union, Mr (Ojeli), who praised the present administration for its humanitarian stand, said that the government should further demonstrate its faith in human rights by revoking the decree. He also urged the government to initiate a move to establish an African court of human rights in view of the frequent military coups and what he called the callousness with which many regimes in Africa govern their citizens. Mr (Ojeli) said that the Federal Government should show if any appreciable improvement had been made after 2 and 1/2 years of unprecedented retrenchment of innocent workers. The national president also argued that the colossal amount paid as benefits to some retrenched workers could have been gainfully invested in productive ventures to create employment and accelerate the recovery of the economy.

Petroleum Minister Comments on Production, Projects

AB201603 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Collection centers are to established throughout the country by the Nigerian National Petroleum Company, NPC, to combat gas flowing. The centers of petroleum resources, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, announced this today in a Radio Nigeria, Lagos current affairs program, Behind the Headlines. He said that efforts were being made by the ministry to ensure continuous improvement on the production and distribution of petroleum products to minimize scarcity.

Alhaji Rilwanu disclosed that the first phase of the petrochemical complex in Port Harcourt, Rivers State, will be commissioned before the end of this year. The minister explained that the Federal Government's petrochemical industries was aimed at supplementing imported materials with locally produced ones.

This, he said, will make it easier for the downstream industries to procure raw materials locally. Alhaji Rilwanu stated that the government plans to go into all areas of petrochemicals on a long term basis.

The minister stressed the need for accelerated exploration activities by the NPC and oil companies operating in the country to increase production level.

Alhaji Rilwanu, who is the current president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, called for cooperation between the organization and non-OPEC countries to ensure stability in the world oil market.

SENEGAL

Senegambian Council of Ministers Meets

AB181458 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The Confederal Council of Ministers of the Senegambian Confederation met at the Palais de la Republic this morning at 1000 under the chairmanship of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, president of the Confederation. In his address to the Council of Ministers, the president of the Confederation, first of all, stressed the need for the immigration authorities of the two states to ensure the movement of people between Senegal and the Gambia — particularly at the airports — in a greater mutual understanding and in the spirit of the special bonds between the two countries, according to the Senegambian Confederation's objectives. To this effect, the president of the Confederation gave the necessary instructions to the confederal minister of security and to the ministers in charge of security in Senegal and in Gambia. The president of the Confederation also spoke of the prospects of the Senegal-Gambia permanent secretariat in charge of dealing with and following all the issues which do not fall within the competence of the Confederation. [passage omitted]

The Confederal Council of Ministers adopted the 1986-87's draft budget of the Confederation, which amounts to 3.24 billion CFA francs, 19.45 million CFA francs less than the previous budget. Out of this 1986-87's budget Senegal's contribution amounts to 2.16 billion CFA francs while Gambia's contribution is 1.08 billion CFA francs. [passage omitted]

In fact, this draft budget will soon be tabled before the confederal assembly, probably in August, according to the confederal minister of information, Djibo Ka. It will then be submitted to the president and the vice president of the Confederation for approval.

Still according to Minister Djibo Ka, a number of protocols were presented for ratification. The first is the protocol on reciprocal, diplomatic, and consular representation, which means that in the future, Senegal can represent Gambia in a number of countries, and Gambia can also do the same for Senegal at the ambassadorial and consular levels.

The second draft protocol concerns the submission of bills to the confederal assembly, while the third is an important text on the statute and military regulations of the Confederal Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

Meeting Concludes

AB181952 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Sir Dawda Jawara, the Gambian head of state and vice president of the Senegambian Confederation, returned to Banjul today. He was seen off by Abdou Diouf, head of state and president of the Confederation in the presence of the speaker of the National Assembly, Daouda Sow, members of the Cabinet and of the diplomatic corps, and senior officers of the National Army. As you know, President Jawara came to the country to attend the meetings of the Council of Ministers and of the Confederal Defense Council. Listen to him answering Malick Gueye's question on the status of the Senegambian Confederation.

[Begin Jawara recording in Wolof fading into summary in French] We arrived yesterday to attend the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Confederation to examine the progress made on the documents during the morning and afternoon sessions. We were satisfied with the outcome of the meeting which was a testimony of the good performance of the Confederation. The confederal budget was featured on the agenda and was at the center of our discussions. Naturally, the confederal Parliament will have to deliberate on this issue for approval after the meeting of the Council of Ministers, taking into account the defense problems examined during the ministerial sessions, the budget marked by austerity, and the difficult world economic situation, said the vice-president of the Confederation and Gambian head of state. Therefore, the confederal finance ministers will have to ensure the rigorous implementation of our austerity program in the defined areas. Finally, answering a question on whether one can be optimistic about the performance of the Confederation, President Dawda Kairaba Jawara confirmed that the Confederation is in good shape and expressed the hope that with God's help, it will make progress. [end recording]

Two Malian Ministers Begin Visit 20 July

AB210821 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Two Malian ministers arrived in Dakar yesterday afternoon on the same plane. They are the minister of territorial administration, Abdourahaman Maiga, who is to deliver a message from Malian head of state, General Moussa Traore, to President Abdou Diouf, and the Malian minister of labor, Ag Hamani, who is on a working visit to our country at the invitation of his Senegalese counterpart, Andre Sonko. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

Soviet Planning Official Holds Talks

MB190735 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Avenir Yaklovlevich Yefimov, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee [title as heard], who has been in Angola for some days was honored yesterday with a dinner hosted by Angolan Planning Minister Antonio Henriques da Silva.

The Soviet leader yesterday morning met with Adriano dos Santos Junior, Angolan minister of internal trade, but no details were available. Yesterday afternoon, Avenir Yefimov visited a plant of prefabricated materials in the municipality of Viana. The deputy chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee has already met with Maria Mambo Cafe, state minister for economic and social affairs; Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, state minister for production; and Domingos Evaristo Kimba, agriculture minister. The talks between Aviner Yefimov and the Angolan planning minister, which began Monday, will strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the economic scientific, technical, and trade fields.

BOTSWANA

'Stringent' Security Reported; SADF Attack Feared

MB200853 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 20 Jul 86 p 1,2

[By Richard Swart]

[Text] Botswana has imposed stringent security measures throughout the country in anticipation of another attack by the SADF.

Fuelling the speculation is the refusal by both South African Defence Force and Department of Foreign Affairs to confirm or deny Botswana's allegations that an attack is imminent.

In recent weeks, at least 12 roadblocks have been set up simultaneously between Gaborone and Francistown, a distance of 439 km. Between Gaborone and Mochudi, a distance of 42 km, there were five roadblocks, two about 100m apart.

Drivers have had to stop for about five minutes at each roadblock, while having their vehicle, personal possessions and persons searched by members of the Botswana Defence Force.

Earlier this week, the *Botswana Daily News* — carrying a headline "South African Attack on Botswana Imminent" — reported Botswana's minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Gaositwe Chiepe as saying:

"In the past two weeks we have received a spate of accusations from Pretoria, which indicates they are preparing ground for yet another attack.

"It is clear that one of the objectives of these attacks is to destabilise our country and destroy our democracy."

She said that Botswana had fallen victim to South Africa's repeated acts of aggression despite the fact that Gaborone had made it clear to South Africa and the international community her willingness to discuss security measures with Pretoria.

Dr Chiepe recalled that after the May 19 raid the South African Government had said that the raid was only the first installment of attacks to come.

"We shudder to imagine how many are coming and in what proportion."

She appealed to the Botswana nation to "remain calm but purposeful".

Referring to the spate of security measures, another Botswana newspaper, *Mmegi*, in an editorial headlined "Protection Not Intimidation" commented:

"In the interests of security, we are having to live with drastic legislation, arrests, detention and roadblocks as an unfortunate and necessary reality imposed on us by an external threat. The purpose of these measures must be to protect the nation, not intimidate it, and it must be seen to be so."

Botswana's President Quett Masire said this week security measures in and around Gaborone would be intensified.

There is speculation that, although the measures are apparently directed at what is seen as a South African threat, they could also be used against the ANC.

There are also rumours that the measures are being used to suppress local opposition.

South African authorities are staying silent over Botswana's allegations.

Mr Henni de Klerk, spokesman for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a blunt "no comment".

SADF spokesman Commandant Ian Buck said: "In reaction to rumours and statements coming from neighbouring states that South African attacks are imminent, the SADF wishes once again to state its point of view in this regard.

"The SADF has no quarrel with its neighbours. On the contrary, the SADF wishes to live in peace with every country in the region. However, when the SADF takes action it is directed at ANC terrorists and terrorist nests wherever they may be hidden or harboured.

"These are the people who plant bombs next to bus stops, inside coffee bars and outside crowded night clubs, killing and maiming innocent people of all races, including children as young as two weeks old.

There is no doubt that ANC terrorists were reponsible for laying landmines in this country which killed and seriously injured a number of civilians. These are the people with whom the SADF has a quarrel and whom the force will seek out and destroy whereever they are.

"The SADF is committed to the protection of all the inhabitants of South Africa regardless of race, creed, colour or religion.

"Finally, the SADF is not prepared to react to each and every rumour or statement emanating from neighbouring states."

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Opposition in the white chamber and the Progressive Federal Party's foreign affairs spokesman, said the situation should be resolved by direct diplomacy.

MOZAMBIQUE

Portugal's Soares Comments Before Departure

MB181236 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Eduardo Soares, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, has said his talks with the Mozambican authorities were cordial and frank. He was speaking in Maputo before his departure for Portugal yesterday. He said the talks he held in Angola and Mozambique enabled him to have a better understanding of the reality in the region. [passage omitted]

NAMIBIA

Voice of Namibia Urges Sanctions Against UK, U.S., FRG

EA191527 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English
1900 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Unattributed commentary: "The Isolation of the Supporters of Apartheid"]

[Text] The overwhelming majority of countries are now calling for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa. International public opinion, except for countries like Britain, the United States and the FRG is thus in favor of the imposition of sanctions against apartheid as a means of expediting the liberation of Namibia and the dismantling of that heinous system in South Africa. The foolhardy opposition to sanctions against the criminal apartheid regime of Britain, the United States, and the FRG has led to the conclusion that those opposing sanctions against Pretoria should be sanctioned themselves. It is against this conclusion that the boycott of the Edinburgh Commonwealth Games should be seen. The boycott led by Nigeria testifies to the anger and frustration of the international community to the insensitivity of the British Government regarding the question of apartheid.

For a long time the Frontline States, the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa, as well as Commonwealth countries have been urging the Thatcher government to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Botha-Malan-Le Grange dictatorship, but to no avail. Even the EPG [Eminent Persons Group] of the Commonwealth came to the conclusion that sanctions were the only way of dismantling apartheid peacefully. The Thatcher government has instead stubbornly argued that sanctions would hurt the black majority, that they will not bring apartheid to its knees, and that they will lead to the loss of jobs in Britain.

The argument about the suffering of blacks is as arrogant as it is insulting. Nobody can claim to know better than the oppressed majority in Namibia and South Africa what suffering under apartheid means and how to minimize it. The real argument against sanctions is perhaps the one of loss of jobs in Britain or, more specifically, it is concern for the loss of profit for the British corporations doing business in Namibia and South Africa. However, the oppressed majority in southern Africa cannot accept to remain under apartheid colonialism for the protection of British super-profits.

The decision by Nigeria and other Commonwealth countries to boycott the Edinburgh games is thus praiseworthy and a moral booster for the oppressed Namibian and South African people and all anti-apartheid fighters. Sanctions should bite those who do not want them imposed against the apartheid state. Moreover, they should not be confined to sports, but should be extended to other spheres. We urge more Commonwealth countries to follow the example of Nigeria and the other countires who have already done so and to boycott the Edinburgh Commonwealth Games. The ultimatum must be: impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa or face sanctions yourself. Everything for the struggle: All for victory.

SOUTH AFRICA

President Botha, Bishop Tutu Meet in Pretoria

MB211142 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu is presently meeting with the state president in Pretoria. In an unusual move, P.W. Botha's office has allowed local and foreign correspondents to be present. Speaking before the meeting Bishop Tutu said he planned to press for an end to the 5-week-old state of emergency and the release of detained black leaders.

Specifics Referred to Cabinet

MB211216 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1212 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 21, SAPA — In a two-hour meeting today, Bishop Desmond Tutu and the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, discussed the state of emergency and detention of people in terms of it, as well as the crisis in black education.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner and Anglican archbishop-designate said after the meeting at Mr Botha's Union Building's office in Pretoria that he had also raised "the harassment of churches and church-goers."

The state president had undertaken to refer a number of specific issues Bishop Tutu brought up and which were related to detainees, clergymens' harassment and black education, to the relevant cabinet ministers.

The talk, which started late, but lasted nearly two hours, was the second meeting between the two since declaration of a state of emergency on June 12.

On June 13, in Cape Town, Bishop Tutu met Mr Botha for 90 minutes of talks on the state of emergency's declaration, the Crossroads squatter camp crisis and the 10th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto Shootings.

Today, Bishop Tutu said he and Mr Botha had agreed they were Christians but that neither of them had "minced" their words.

Bishop Tutu said he had stated his view that the state of emergency was not necessary, because existing laws were sufficient to deal with situation in South Africa, and that it had not addressed the fundamental problems.

"I said we ought to get to the nub of the issue, that the state of emergency should be lifted, the troops withdrawn (from the townships) and that banned political organisations should be unbanned."

Mr Botha had responded with the argument that there had been an "explosion" of violence after the last state of emergency was lifted, and quoted statistics to show the present state of emergency was achieving the desired results and stability.

The state president had reiterated his standpoint that he was prepared to negotiate on the future of South Africa with anyone who renounced violence. He had not agreed with Bishop Tutu's assessment of the crisis in black education.

Bishop Tutu's said his own views on possible international sanctions against South Africa had also been discussed, but did not elaborate. Summing up the meeting, the bishop said he had achieved something in the sense that Mr Botha had undertaken to refer certain matters to relevant cabinet ministers. "It was a friendly exchange, but neither of us minced our words." Mr Botha also told Bishop Tutu that his door was always open for further discussions.

Tutu Urges Freedom-Sharing in Farewell Sermon

MB210507 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1757 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 20, SAPA — Man could not know how to be human except through his participation in a human community, Bishop Desmond Tutu said today at his official farewell from the Anglican diocese of Johannesburg.

Speaking on a theme of sharing and giving, Bishop Tutu addressed about 100 priests and 2000 people at the Eliz Park tennis courts as his last month of service drew to a close. He will be enthroned as the Church of the Province's metropolitan, the archbishop of Cape Town, in September.

"There is no such thing as individual salvation for the Christian — salvation is first and foremost corporate; as a Christian you are grafted into a family which is rich and diverse in its gifts," he said.

He said this family transcended differences in race, sex, colour and creed and that members of a family shared all, with each receiving according to need and each giving according to ability, with no "bookkeeping toting up" the scores.

"You can't have freedom alone — it has to be shared. It is not something to be hoarded like squirrels hoarding up nuts," he said.

The sermon by Bishop Tutu was preceded by a colourful procession, complete with flowing crimson robes, choir boys, other church office bearers, candles and incense. Before the celebration of the holy communion, Bishop Tutu was given a gift and thanked by a member of the laity, Mr Henry Bennett.

Mr Bennett spoke of Bishop Tutu's original welcome into the diocese, which he said was "equivocal" and the changing attitude of the people since then.

He said: "Bishop Tutu exposed us to his caring and loving nature, which stands behind his steadfast position on the problems in this country.

"I thank him for the time he gave us, and the outrageously long hours he worked and for listening to us with care. Bishop Tutu is a bishop with a deep reverence for God and respect for man despite any pressures put on him."

Bishop Tutu, in his sermon, said: "Freedom has to be shared otherwise those who have it have no time to enjoy it — they then guard it with guns under their pillows, put up burglar guards and keep dogs or have to maintain special forces.

"We all share in each other's glory — and equally in each other's shame. We share each others pain and suffering... like those in detention," he said.

Bishop Tutu said sharing and giving was at the centre of Christian life and extended to ordinary life.

He said he had five things in mind which the people of the Johannesburg diocese could do. This included praying by name for those known to be in detention and all others fasting and praying one day a week for justice and peace; and visiting, telephoning or sending cards or flowers to the homes of the families of those detained.

Two other points may not be reported under the regulations proclaimed under the state of emergency.

He warned that all that was legal was not always moral, and said: "For goodness sake, don't let yourself be intimidated. This is God's world, and he is in charge, and he relies on you and on all of us to bring his light and victory to this world."

Earlier he had thanked all those who had helped him in his 18 months of service and mentioned the absence of bishop suffragen of the West Rand, Bishop Sigisbert Ndwandwe. Among those present were Bishop Simeon Nkoane of the East Rand, the chancellor of the diocese, Prof John Dugard who is the director of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, and Sir Rupert Bromley, the registrar of the diocese.

Absent was the bishop suffragen for the West Rand, Bishop Sigisbert Ndwandwe.

Bishop Tutu had also recounted his life in the church spent in the diocese of Johannesburg, saying he had much to thank the diocese for. "It was at Rosettenville that I was trained, at St Mary's that I became a deacon in the year of Sharpeville, that I became dean 25 years later, that I was enthroned as a bishop and from which I was appointed archbishop," he said.

NEW NATION Editor Sisulu Released From Detention

Follows Natal Court Ruling

MB181621 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] *New Nation* editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu, has been released from detention. The office of his lawyer, Priscilla Jana, has confirmed that he has been freed. Mr Sisulu was detained at the end of June. His release follows the Wednesday [16 Jul] Supreme Court ruling in Natal that declared detainee were entitled access to their lawyers.

Sisulu Describes 'Abduction'

MB190430 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2104 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 18, SAPA — Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of *The New Nation* newspaper was released from detention today.

In his first words as a free man he repeated to local and foreign newsmen his wife's account of his "abduction." "As far as I was concerned I was being abducted by bandits," he said at his attorney's office.

Mrs Zodwa Sisulu said when he was detained her husband was picked up from their Dube home by four white men — two of whom were wearing balaclavas — on June 26.

After the report appeared in newspapers the minister of law and order, in a departure from procedure, confirmed the detention but denied allegations he was abducted by men wearing balaclavas.

Mr Sisulu said his family was woken by knocks at the door by people who were shouting that he should open. "When I opened, four men, two wearing balaclavas, entered the house. They asked me to identify myself but when I asked them who they were they did not identify themselves.

"When I identified myself they said I was the person they were looking for and said I must get my clothes, which I did.

"They then shoved me into their car. I was taken to Protea and later to John Vorster Square," he said.

Mr Sisulu said he was not worried for himself but for his family.

Mr Sisulu's release came after his attorney, Mrs Priscilla Jana, had served papers on the state attorney demanding the right of legal access to him. The state attorney said he would not be opposing the application and she was then given legal access.

While at John Vorster to see Mr Sisulu she said she was told the minister of law and order had sent a telex authorising his release.

Comments for BBC

MB181912 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 18 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Zwelakhe Sisulu, the editor of the South African black independent newspaper *The New Nation* has been released from detention. He was picked up shortly after the imposition of the state of emergency last month. At first, it was feared that he had been abducted by rightwing white vigilantes, but later police confirmed that he was in the custody of the security forces.

On the line to Johannesburg, Robin White asked Zwelakhe Sisulu how he had been treated in detention:

[Begin recording] [Sisulu] No, I mean I wasn't assaulted or threatened with assault or anything like that. I was kept in solitary for the 3 weeks that I was held, and I was interrogated on two occasions for about 30 minutes each time.

[White] Were you told why you had been picked up?
[Sisulu] No, I wasn't told why I was picked up. You know, I was asking all the time why I was in detention and I never got an adeuqte response. I was never told. Up till my release I was never told why I was being detained.

[White] What were you interrogated about?
[Sisulu] Well, I was interrogated partly about the activities and objectives of the African National Congress and I was also interrogated quite a lot about the paper and its policy. It seems that they were all worried about the stance that the paper is (?taking) and one of my interrogators actually said that the paper wouldn't last long, it would be closed down.

[White] Will your detention make any difference to the kind of things that your newspaper says?
[Sisulu] No, certainly not. On the contrary, I'll go back to my job with greater resolve, convinced more than ever before that what our newspaper stands for is what the majority of South Africans believe in, and that is nonracial democracy for our country and our people. [end recording]

Le Grange: Mandela Not 'Communist Controlled'

MB181414 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1406 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 18, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said in an interview published today the notion prevalent in some quarters that the United Democratic Front (UDF) would never be banned was without foundation.

Mr Le Grange also said in the interview that from his latest information he no longer believed jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela was "communist-controlled."

In the interview, Hugh Murray, publisher and editor of the magazine *Leadership* asked Mr Le Grange if the belief held by a number of political observers that the government could not afford to ban the UDF was true.

"Done be so sure of that. I don't suggest that the UDF is presently under consideration to be banned, but the fact of the matter is that the government is quite adamant that it will apply the law of the country if necessary. So let's get that very clear. It is not a question that the government is backing down in respect of this responsibility. There must not be any doubt about that," replied Mr Le Grange.

The minister said Mr Mandela held the key to his own release and that he, Mr Le Grange, would personally be prepared to sit at a negotiating table with the ANC leader at any time after he renounced violence.

"If I am right in accepting that he would rather classify himself as a nationalist in the ANC, then I would expect Mr Mandela to make himself clear on this particular issue. It would be of great importance for people surrounding the ANC to get clarity on this particular issue," the minister said.

"If he had to make himself clear on the question of whether he is a communist or a nationalist, would there be a material difference in the attitude of the state towards him?" asked Mr Murray. "I can't say yes or no to that. What is important is that he, as the leader of the ANC, must make himself very clear as to the use of violence in the onslaught against South Africa," the minister said.

"It is up to Mr Mandela to take the matter much further. Is he a leader who will come forward and say: I am not to be dominated by the communists. I am a nationalist and I want to talk to the South African Government as a nationalist? Then we know where we stand."

WEEKLY MAIL: ANC Units Responsible for Bombings

MB190747 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 18-24 Jul 86 p 8

[Report by Howard Barrell in Harare]

[Text] The ANC units responsible for the recent spate of bombings were acting on their own — but not outside their briefs, I was reliably informed this week.

There has been controversy recently over whether the attacks, mainly on white civilians, contradicted stated ANC policy on "soft targets".

The ANC itself has made no comemnt on the attacks.

But a private briefing paper sent to me in Harare by exile sources suggests that ANC headquarters accepts that its units planned the attacks.

The briefing outlines at length the context of the attacks.

It says units inside the country while operating under the control of the Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] High Command, are under instructions to "read" the day-to-day political situation inside the country and to take action accordingly.

The implication is that the units responsible for the bombings were acting within their brief and that externally-based Umkhonto command structures will exert some control but will not distance themselves from these attacks.

The ANC has not said officially that it was responsible for the bomb attacks. This is in line with practice over the past few months, during which the ANC has declined to confirm or deny its responsibility for any actions.

The ANC will issue a denial of involvement only if it did not carry out an action and if the association of its name with an action is considered harmful to it.

But the attacks may have created an awkward situation for those ANC officials and diplomats attempting to win over more whites to the ANC or to increase its support among Western governments.

I am told there are at least 400 ANC guerillas, originally formally trained outside the country, now working within South Africa's borders.

Because all of these have been "trained to train" others, the number of people operating under ANC military structures inside the country is considerably higher.

Umkhonto we Sizwe is reliably believed to have a formally trained strength of 10,000, the vast majority of whom are outside the country.

ANC's Nzo Welcomes Frontline Boycott Decision

MB191144 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The secretary general of the ANC of South Africa, Comrade Alfred Nzo, has praised the decision by three Frontline States to boycott the Commonwealth games unless the British Government agrees to impose sanctions against South Africa. In an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation today, Comrade Nzo said the decision is a clear demonstration by the leaders of these states to end apartheid in South Africa.

ANC Appeals for End to 'Brain Drain'

MB200728 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] The ANC has made an appeal to stop the brain drain in South Africa. The ANC has pleaded to South Africans who are thinking of emigrating because of the deepening political crisis to stay.

The *Sunday Tribune* quotes the ANC's information officer in Lusaka, Tom Sebina, as saying the country could not afford to lose professional and skilled people in the growing exodus.

According to the department of central statistical services, South Africa had a net loss fo 2,157 people in the first 4 months of this year. Last year more than 1,600 professional and technical workers, including, doctors, lawyers, engineers, accountants, and computer technicians were among 11,400 people who left.

The director general of the department of home affairs, Gerrie van Zyl, would not comment on the ANC's statement, but said the government was worried about the emigration of skilled people. Opposition spokesperson on law and order, Helen Suzman, said the ANC was adopting a good attitude.

Buthlezi Condemns UK's Kinnock's 'Puerile Behavior'

AB191429 Paris AFP in English
1418 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Ulundi, South Africa, July 19 (AFP) — Zulu leader Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi lashed out here Saturday [19 Jul] at British opposition leader Neil Kinnock for describing him and his Inkatha political movement this week as "fascist". In a strongly worded statement issued here in the capital of KwaZulu, his self-governing Zulu tribal "homeland", Chief Buthelezi described the statement by Mr. Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, as "puerile behavior".

Chief Buthelezi, a moderate who has been rejected by South Africa's more militant anti-apartheid movements as a "collaborator" for working within the homeland system, said he felt "very sad that this is the extent to which the (Labour) Party's leadership has sunk".

Mr. Kinnock's statements on Chief Buthelezi were made in Parliament Tuesday, the day before the Zulu leader submitted a written statement to the House of Commons select committee on foreign affairs opposing economic sanctions against South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi's text, delivered by Inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo, said the Pretoria government would not be "black mailed" into releasing jailed African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela by the threat of escalating economic sanctions.

In his statement, Chief Buthelezi said all Mr. Kinnock had done was "to tell the world that he too has fallen for the propaganda" of the banned ANC.

He said Mr. Kinnock "must know that it is the policy of the ANC to kill people", and therefore must agree with the policy of people being murdered and maimed for political purposes.

He said Inkatha, which has been in existence for 11 years and claims of following of 1.3 million people, could not be considered fascist since it fought apartheid while standing by its ideals of peaceful change, non-violence, negotiation and national reconciliation.

He charged that Inkatha was under seige from the ANC and "its internal surrogate, the United Democratic Front (UDF), whose policy is to make South Africa ungovernable".

"It is the ANC and UDF who think the country can be liberated with matches and tyres, not Inkatha" he said, referring to South Africa's recent spate of gruesome "necklace" killings in which alleged government collaborators are burned to death with petrol-soaked tyres.

"It is a real tragedy when one realises that Kinnock could one day lead Great Britain. Real leaders do not give mock fascist salutes in the House of Commons, they do not attempt to divide people", Chief Buthelezi said.

Allan Boesak Hit by Teargas Cannister

MB200452 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2130 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 20, SAPA — President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, is considering laying charges after a teargas canister was lobbed into his car at a church service in Elsies River today.

It occurred as Dr Boesak left the Holy Trinity Catholic Church in Elsies River. Certain actions took place during the church service but these may not be reported in terms of the emergency regulations.

Speaking from his home after the incident, Dr Boesak said he had attended the service, which was led by Dr J.C. Adonis, along with four other members of the ministers fraternity.

"There were about 500 people at the interdenominational service held in support of and in solidarity with the families of detainees" said Dr Boesak.

"There were people from all over — some from Atlantis, Worcester, Cape Town, Belhar and Elsies River itself. I was not due to speak at the service, so my name did not appear on any of the literature publicising the service, but I had been asked to lead the lighting of the candles," he said. At about 4pm, as he was lighting the candles, Dr Boesak said that he saw certain people approaching the church, some of whom entered it. Dr Boesak continued to lead the congregation during these events. After about an hour-and-a-half, all the members of the congregation — except three — were able to leave the church and go home.

The three missing people are Gregory Flatt, aged 16, Miss Marlene Matthews, a worker at the Hanover Park Advice Office, and the church warden, Mr Mervyn Christians.

After the service Dr Boesak emerged from the church and spoke to a large number of people who had gathered outside, asking them to go home as everthing was now all right.

"As I drove away from the church two teargas canisters came in my direction, one missing the car and the other going right through the back windscreen, smashing it and landing next to me in between the front seats.

"I though at first I had been shot at because of the loud bang that the teargas canister had made as it entered the car. I was overcome by fumes and helped from the car by onlookers.

"As I speak to you now, I feel a little shaken but all right. My chest is still a bit tight and I will have to speak to my doctor before my evening service.

"I will definitely speak to my lawyers in the morning to lay a charge against the person or persons who teargassed me," said Dr Boesak.

Orange Free Court Dismisses Challenge to Emergency

MB181119 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1117 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, July 18, SAPA — The [Orange] Free State Supreme Court today found that the emergency regulations were not invalidated by the fact that they had not been tabled in the three houses of Parliament within 14 days of their promulgation. The court dismissed, with costs, an application for the release of Mr Dennis Victor Bloem and his wife, Edith, of Kroonstad, who were detained under the emergency regulations on June 12 and 13 respectively.

The judgment was delivered by Mr Justice M.T. Steyn, with the concurrence of Mr Justice J.W. Edeling and Mr Justice G.A. Hattingh.

Mr Justice Steyn found that the court was not ousted by the new Section 5B of the Public Safety Act, as amended by Act 67 of 1986, from entertaining the question whether the failure to "table" the regulations in Parliament within 14 days, as required by Section 5 of the Public Safety Act (either in its original or amended form) read with Section 17 of the Interpretation Act, had caused their validity to lapse. He said the parties were "ad idem" on this.

What the court was prevented from doing was to stay or set aside the regulations or to inquire into or give judgment on their validity. But that was not what the court had been asked to do in this case. The applicants — Mr Adam Hercules Bloem and Mrs Johanna Januarie, parents of Dennis and Edith respectively — merely asked that it be found that the regulations lapsed on June 26, 1986, and they had not denied their (the regulation's) initial validity.

The court was free, therefore, to consider the question that arose from the non-tabling of the emergency regulations, said the judge.

The judge said that Parliament was to be kept informed of executive measures by the tabling of them, obviously so as to enable it to exercise some measure of control over such action.

The laying on the table of Parliament, inter alia for the purpose of such information and control, was undoubtedly the purpose of Section 5 of the act, both in its form prior and subsequent to amendment.

The judge said that nowhere in the limited time at their disposal could counsel or himself find that the procedure of effecting such "laying upon the table" was laid down or prescribed in any act.

He said that Section 17 of the Interpretation Act and of 5 must be construed in consonance with the procedure of Parliament.

The period of 14 days mentioned therefore must be interpreted to mean 14 days upon which the required tabling could be effected in Parliament.

On that construction and computing the period of 14 days in accordance with the method prescribed, there was still one "tabling day" available for compliance with the statutory injunctions. That was because on that computation the 14-day period would have expired on June 26 but as Parliament had adjourned on June 24 and 25, June 26 was not a Parliamentary "tabling day".

The last such day will then, in terms of the section, be the first "sitting day" of Parliament after its adjourned session — August 18.

On the basis that this interpretation was wrong, Mr Justice Steyn said that taking into account the actualities of the present situation, the days upon which tabling of the emergency regulations could, in fact, be effected fell to be determined by the procedure of Parliament.

Because such tabling had perforce to be done in accordance with that procedure and by virtue of the inability of a court of law to pronounce effectively on the validity thereof, and of the facts according to the domestic Parliamentary procedure, there was one day still available for such tabling. As that day had not yet arrived, the conclusion must be that the tabling of the regulations on August 18 will, in Parliamentary terms, not be out of time even if they may be so in terms of the relevant statute.

That being so, the applicants could not succeed on this aspect either.

On the basis that the time allowed for tabling of the emergency regulations had lapsed by both statute and in terms of Parliamentary procedure, the judge found that the legislature had not intended any invalidation or lapsing of the regulations to follow merely by virtue of the fact that they were not tabled within the 14 days.

As to whether the provision was imperative or directory, the judge found all the relevant statutory provisions were couched in positive form with no sanctions for non-compliance therewith and no statement that the regulations would lapse and thereafter be of no force or effect if not tabled within the period provided for.

If in addition to all that the countrywide serious consequences of the regulations lapsing, due merely to non-compliance with the provisions as to the time within which to table them, [?within terms of] the state of emergency and the promulgation of the regulations, the judge said that when the question was asked whether the required state of emergency existed at the moment when the emergency regulations were promulgated, the answer could not be other than "yes".

The regulations were therefore not prematurely promulgated and the applicants objection to their validity on that ground must be rejected.

On the rights of access to detainees — an alternative plea to the application — the judge said it was common cause between the parties that up to the present all requests made by the applicants on behalf of Mr and Mrs Bloem that legal representatives be allowed to see them, have been refused, and that no access to the detainees by any legal representatives acting on their behalf has, thus far, been permitted.

The judge was satisfied that regulations 3(10) and 5 did, in fact, restrict access to detainees by lawyers and that the refusal thus for to grant permission for such access to Mr and Mrs Bloem was not in any way legally improper.

He was equally satisfied that access without permission to detainees by lawyers after the extension of their period of detention under regulations 3(3) was likewise prohibited by the said measures.

The judge said, however, that it took the police 11 days to answer requests made on behalf of Mr Dennis Bloem, but the final demand of June 27 for such access was left unanwered. Letters of June 23 and 27 relating to Mr Edith Bloem were left unanswered. The necessary reaction was eventually forthcoming in the replies by the respondents in their affidavits that opposed the application tot he supreme court. This was, however, not good enough, said the judge.

"It should be evident to everyone concerned that severe distress to their families and relatives is in the overwhelming majority of instances occasioned by the arrests and detentions of persons under the conditions of the security regulations. And although administrative difficulties are certain to be encountered by those whose task it is to deal with requests relating to detainees, it is nevertheless imperative to deal with such requests as expeditiously as possible. In this case that was unfortunately not done," said the judge.

The respondents were the state president and Government of the Republic of South Africa, the minister of law and order, the commissioner of police, the minister of justice, the officer commanding Heuningspruit Police Station and the commissioner of prisons.

In consideration of the court's rights to inquire into matters under the Public Safety Act, Mr Justice Steyn said that one of the most fundamental tasks of the courts of law and one of the greatest and most vital responsibilities was to maintain, as far as they were in law able to do so, a proper balance between the exercise of executive power and the rights of the governed.

The more sweeping the exercise of executive power and the more fundamental the rights ofthe governed affected thereby, the closer must be the scrutiny by the courts of such exercise, said the judge.

The declaration of the present state of emergency and the emergency regulations made there under were classic examples of the most sweeping exercise of executive power and the authority conferred thereby to arrest and detain individuals without control and to hold them incommunicado except by special permission, were instances of infringement of certain of the most important and basic rights of the individual.

The fact that such executive steps were taken in circumstances of violence and turbulence did not lessen the courts duty to closely scrutinise such exercise. Considerations of public safety could not excuse any lessening of such scrutiny and the judiciary must constantly guard against letting such considerations make them "executive minded," said the judge.

The judge said the judicial task was always to establish what the law was and then to judge in accordance with the law so found. Sight must not be lost of the fundamental judicial responsibility to keep the scales of justice in proper balance, and while constantly striving to avoid "executive mindedness" the judge must be equally on guard against becoming "anti-executive minded," especially in matters where his sympathy may naturally and understandably be inclined towards the individual whose fundamental rights were infringed by measures that emanated from the executive.

Concern over such infringements must never be allowed to blind or dim the judicial eye to the realities of a situation under which the executive acted. The scales of justice must, consequently, be held firmly and in horizontal balance by the judicial hand and the circumstances for and against the executive on the one side and the individual on the other accurately weighed in accordance with their actual respective merits and demerits. It was from this basis that the judge proceeded to consider the application submitted to the court.

Detainees' Lawyers Threaten Suit Against Le Grange

MB181919 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1905 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 18, SAPA — Attorneys in Cape Town sent a telegram to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today telling him that if he was not going to accept that the Natal judgment implied they could visit detainee clients, they would take him to court.

Mr Michael Richman, a partner in a prominent local legal firm, said tonight that his firm was pushing for "access to our various clients, who number quite a few." It is realiably understood that some legal firms in Cape Town have more than a hundred detainee clients each.

Various requests for permission to visit detainees had been directed to the commissioner of police before the Natal judgment, but these had been either "refused or ignored", another attorney said.

Court Bars Eviction of Soweto Woman in Test Case

MB181034 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0728 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 18, SAPA — The Rand Supreme Court yesterday barred the Soweto Council from evicting an Orlando East resident from her home. Mr Justice G. Leveson yesterday ruled that an eviction order served on Mrs Paulina Mathibela, a widowed Orlando East supermarket manager, did not comply with Section 65 of the Housing Act. Mrs Mathibela obtained a final order interdicting the council against evicting her, according to her attorney, Mr Krish Naidoo.

The court also issued an order restraining the council from entering and taking possession of her house in Orlando East. The council, which did not contest the application, was ordered to pay all costs. Mrs Mathibela was assisted by the Orlando Civic Association in challenging her eviction order and her application was seen as an important test case.

The Soweto Civic Association has now advised all its members to contact their lawyers in the event of any threat of eviction, Mr Naidoo said. He added that he would be writing to the Soweto council advising it that any attempt to evict tenants would be challenged and civil action would be instituted. The ruling would presumably apply to all other evictions carried out under the same act and served in teh same manner, Mr Naidoo said. According to the academic Community Research Group (CRG) rent boycotts which could lead to possible evictions under the housing act are taking place in at least 28 townships across the country.

International Trade Union Delegation Arrives

MB181223 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1155 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 18, SAPA — The head of the 83,000,000-strong International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), Mr John Vanderveken, arrived in South Africa today and repeated his organisation's support for economic sanctions.

Mr Vanderveken is part of a top-level ICFTU delegation which is on a five-day visit meant "to show solidarity" with black workers. The delegation includes Mr Ron Tadd, chairman of the ICFTU international committee and leader of the British Transport and General Workers Union, and Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the British Trade Union Council.

The visitors were met at Jan Smuts Airport by union leaders from the Council of Unions of SA (CUSA), the Congress and SA Trade Unions (COSATU) and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (AZACTU).

ICFTU said yesterday its delegation would "also draw the attention of the South African Government to the trade union demands for radical changes in the political system, the immediate release of all detained trade unionists and the lifting of restriction on trade union activities." Replying to questions from reporters, Mr Vanderveken said the ICFTU was "in favour of escalating sanctions."

He said the visit, the second by leading ICFTU officials in less than a year, was an expression of solidarity with black workers. His delegation hoped to be allowed to see detained union leaders.

During their visit ICFTU leaders will meet a joint delegation from CUSA and AZACTU. They are expected to also seek a meeting with COSATU.

Vanderveken on Detainees

MB181907 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1950 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 18, SAPA — The 83 million strong International Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU] would consider taking a number of actions to ensure the release of detained trade unionists in South Africa.

Mr Johan Vanderveken, head of the ICFTU and its 12-man delegation, which arrived in South Africa today, told SAPA tonight that the international trade union body would consider such action within the framework of its general policy on South Africa.

This could include asking foreign governments to pressurise the South African government into releasing the detainees, advising affiliate unions to refuse to handle South African goods and to take action against multinationals that did not adopt progressive labour relations policies in South Africa, he said.

The four-day visit by the ICFTU was intended to "show solidarity with our trade union friends" and to investigate the possibilities for solidarity action.

It also hoped to visit detained trade unionists while in the country and had already sent telexed applications to the police for permission to do so.

The delegation today held talks with the Council of Unions of South Africa and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions, which Mr Vanderveeken described as "frank and informative". It is hoping to meet with representatives of the Congress of South African Trade Unions later tonight.

Mr Vanderveken said his team would meet human rights lawyers and church leaders, including head of the Anglican Church Bishop Desmond Tutu, on the weekend.

A meeting with the director-general of manpower, Dr P. van der Merwe is scheduled for Monday. The delegation leaves on Monday night.

"We hope to strengthen the free trade union movement in South Africa, which we consider the single most important force for real and peaceful change," Mr Vanderveken said.

Asked to comment on the minister of manpower, Mr P.T. du Plessis' comment that no trade unionists were being held under the emergency regulations for their trade union activities, Mr Vanderveken said: "That's what all governments say." Mr Vanderveken said his team would also investigate allegations of attacks by rightwing vigilante groups on trade unionists. The delegation would not meet the Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of South Africa [UWUSA] as it did not recognize UWUSA as "representative of black workers in South Africa", he said.

The ICFTU said yesterday its delegation would "also draw the attention of the South African Government to the trade union demands for changes in tthe political system, the immediate release of all detained trade unionists and the lifting of restrictions on trade union activities." Mr Vanderveken told reporters earlier this morning the ICFTU was "in favour of escalating sanctions."

The ICFTU has 134 affiliated unions in 94 Western nations which together represent about 85 million workers.

The delegation to South Africa included: Mr Norman Willis, General secretary of the British Trade Union Council; Mr Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO — the American labour federation ; Mr Ernest Breit, president of the West German Trade Union Federation; Mr Karre Sandegren, a top official of the Norwegian Trade Union federation and Mr A Kailembo head of the ICFTU Africa desk. In South Africa the Council of Unions of South Africa is affiliated to the ICFTU.

The biggest union federation in the country, the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] is not affiliated, but a number of COSATU unions belong to ICFTU internatioanl trade secretariats which coordinate cooperation between member unions organising in the same industrial sectors.

Visits to Detainees Sought

MB200521 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1345 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, July 19, SAPA — The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) delegation currently on a solidarity visit to trade unions in South Africa today urged the minister mf law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, to allow them to meet trade unionists in detention.

The delegation has "grown increasingly alarmed about the plight of the detainees" since holding talks with representatives of a number of union federations, Mr Breandan Barry, a member of the delegation and press officer for the British Trade Union Council (TUC), told SAPA this afternoon.

ICFTU general secretary and head of the delegation, Mr John Vanderveken, said:

"It is vital that we are allowed access to meet detainees directly, many of whom have been held continuously since June 12 without being seen by family, friends, lawyers or any other independent outsiders.

"There can be no possible justification for further delay in responding to what is an undeniably reasonable request on trade union and humanitarian grounds."

Mr Ron Todd, head of the British Transport and General Workers Union added: "It is clear that detention is now used as part of a systematic strategy intended to intimidate unions to try to frighten them into giving up doing a normal union job."[passage omitted]

Mr Barry said the ICFTU had asked specifically to see eight trade unionists from CUSA, COSATU and AZACTU while remaining "clearly cocnerned about he position of all detainees".

Tomorrow the delegation will meet the Anglican leader Bishop Desmond Tutu and will then travel to Soweto where they will meet the wives and families of detainees. A meeting with the director-general of manpower, Mr P. van der Merwe is planned for Monday and the delegation will leave the country on Monday night.

Last night Mr Vanderveken told SAPA the delegation would investigate what action its affiliates could take to pressurise the government into releasing trade unionists. Such action would take place within the ICFTU's general policy on South Africa, he said. It could include asking foreign governments to pressurise the South African Government into releasing the detainees, advising affiliate unions to refuse to handle South African goods and action against multinationals that did not adopt progressive labour relations policies in South Africa.

According to the independent Labour Monitoring Group more than 2600 unionists have been detained since the start of the state of emergency.[passage omitted]

Umtata: 'Entire' KwaNdebele Black Workforce Striking

MB181109 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] A strike by the entire black work force in KwaNdebele has been confirmed by the homelands commissioner general. According to a report in *The Weekly Mail* newspaper, Commissioner Gerrie van der Merwe does not know the cause of the strike which has been in effect since Tuesday [15 Jul]. However, sources in the territory say the work stoppage is in protest against the plan for KwaNdebele to be granted independence in December. Workers are also believed to be off the job in response to other grievances, notably the behaviour of vigilantes alleged to be supported by the homeland government. Earlier this week nine youth were found shot dead and set alight in a house, and there is speculation they may have been victims of vigilantes.

Witbank Strike Resolved in Talks With NUM
MB181144 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1055 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Witbank, July 18, SAPA — The Trike by 2300 miners at the GENCOR [General Mining Union Corporation]-owned Matla colliery near Witbank has been resolved following negotiations between management and officials of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM).

In a statement, Trans-Natal — a subsidiary of GENCOR — said today the president of NUM, Mr James Motlatsi, had signed an undertaking on behalf of his members that they would not "participate in illegal strikes or go-slow actions or the working of part shifts."

Mr Motlatsi said today he was not prepared to comment on the statement, adding he would issue his own statement later. The Trans-Natal statement said: "In addition, the declaration included an undertaking not to disobey lawful instructions by management and a commitment to refrain from the wilful damaging of mine property."

Issued by Mr H.C. Hill, of GENCOR Public Relations Department, it said Mr Motlatsi "offered management his active assistance in ensuring that such actions do not occur at Matla."

Mr Steve Ellis, chairman of Trans-Natal, said: "This undertaking by Mr Motlatsi and members of his union is naturally welcomed by Trans-Natal and GENCOR and endorces the genuine desire by both Matla and NUM to settle the matter to the mutual satisfaction of the management and employees of this mine." All the workers downed tools on Monday after they alleged mine management had "locked" them out of one of the shafts following claims the workers had destroyed mine property.

Publishing Houses To Test Aspects of Emergency
MB200954 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] The newspaper publishing houses SAAN [South African Associated Newspapers] and Argus are to contest aspects of the state of emergency that affect the freedom of the press. SAAN's managing director, Stephen Mulholland, says the legal planning started in June, to contest the state of emergency's definitions of subversive statements. The SAAN-Argus action is now being sought by counsel for hearing on 11 August in the Natal Supreme Court. Counsel will be eminent advocate, Sydney Kentridge, and (Wim Trengrove).

The timing of the court case was decided to coincide with the availability of Kentridge, who practices in England as well as in South Africa. Stephen Mulholland was reacting to attacks by the Argus editorial chapel of the South African Society of Journalsits and the Metal and Allied Workers Union that newspaper managements appeared to have abdicated defense of press freedom, leaving it to a trade union to challenge in court the definitions of subversive statements. Mulholland says these allegations are ill-founded.

HNP, Conservatives Plan Talks on Policy Differences
MB200835 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP], Mr Jaap Marais, has announced that his party and the Conservative Party [CP] are to hold discussion on their policy differences on 11 August. Addressing the Eastern Cape congress of the HNP in Port Elizabeth, Mr Marais said the discussion would center mainly on the CP's Indian homeland policy, its attitude towards the former state president, Mr John Vorster, and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement].

5,000 'Missing' Since Declaration of Emergency
MB190452 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1459 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 19, SAPA — About 5000 people have gone missing since the declaration of the state of emergency, according to the records of the Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] missing persons bureau. But an "informed calculation" by the bureau estimates that the real figure could be in the region of 10000.

Mr Neil Ross, PFP national director of political organisation, said the response to the establishment of the missing persons bureau had been "overwhelming." The bureau was set up a month ago to gather information and help families of missing people by advising them how to approach the authorities to find out whether their relatives were in detention.

Mr Ross said large numbers of people had disappeared from rural towns, among them Graaff Reinet, Upington, Cathcart, Middelburg, Harrismith, Kimberley, Welkom and Port Alfred. The border and Eastern Cape were worst affected. Many trade unionists had disappeared and whole church congregations had gone missing.

De Kock Says Money Supply Below Target
MB181113 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0908 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 18, SAPA — The rate of increase in the broad money supply (M3) remained well below the target range of between 16 and 20 percent, the governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, said in a statement released in Pretoria.

The earlier provisional estimate for M3 (seasonally adjusted) for May had been revised upwards from R73.937 billion to R74.960 billion, he said, giving an increase over 12 months of 10,71 per cent. But the provisional estimate for June amounted to only

R75.277 billion, giving an increase over 12 months of 9.27 per cent.

The figure of R75.277 billion had to be compared with the lower limit of the target "tunnel" for June of R77.597 billion, Dr de Kock said. "These figures are welcome in some respects and disturbing in others," he said. "They are welcome from the point of view of curbing inflation and maintaining a large surplus on the current account of the balance of payments."

This was because they confirmed that excessive bank credit creation was no longer a problem and that demand inflation had been eliminated. "But they are disturbing in so far as they reflect the present sluggishness in real capital outlays, consumption, production and economic activity in general," he said.

"The target range for M3 of 16 to 20 per cent between the fourth quarter of 1985 and the fourth quarter of 1986 was chosen because it was deemed low enough to avoid the emergence of any new demand inflationary pressure and high enough to accommodate a projected increase in real gross domestic product of three per cent between last calender year and this calender year," he said.

However, the failure of the upswing to develop any significant momentum in the first half of this year would now appear to rule out the achievement of a real growth rate of more than 1.5 to two percent this year, the governor said. Taken together with other available statistical evidence, the latest money supply figures confirm the need for the progressively more expansionary policy stance adopted by the Treasury and the Reserve Bank over the past year. "They also open the way for any further growth-orientated measures that might be considered desirable in the period ahead," Dr de Kock said.

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports

19 July Report

MB190924 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0920 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 19, SAPA — We have received the following unrest situation report from the Bureau for Information in Pretoria:

"Situation report: 06h00 18 July to 06h00 today
"Four deaths in the Eastern Cape were reported:
"1. In Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, a group of blacks three petrol-bombs at a police vehicle at 23h50. The police got out of the vehicle. Petrol-bombs were again thrown at them, whereafter the police fired two shots. An unknown black man of about 19 years old, died. 15 petrol-bombs were used in the attack.
"2. At 23h30 in Walmer, near Port Elizabeth, a group of blacks threw stones at a security force foot patrol in Moon Street. The patrol fired one round, which killed an unknown black man.
"3. At 22h30 in S Street, Fingo, near Grahamstown, a group of about 20 blacks threw stones at a councillor's house. The security forces fired two rounds and an unknown black man was killed.
"4. At 00h30 in Dysselsdorp, in the Eastern Cape, a group of coloureds threw stones at the private home of a security force member in Kerrie Block. He fired two rounds in defence and Mr Saul Langeveldt (19) a coloured man, was fatally injured.
"No deaths were reported in other parts of the country."
Ends report.

20 July Report

MB210511 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1324 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 20, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report from 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"The following two deaths have now come to our notice:
"1. In Qu-Qu Street Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, at 06H45 on 19 July a group of about 30 blacks threw petrol bombs at private motor cars. The security forces fired at the group, wounding Wilson Jonas (25). He has since died.
"2. In Lamontville near Durban on the 18th of July, a Group of people threw stones at the private home of a member of the security force at 23H50. He fired one shot and an unknown black woman died."
End report.

21 July Report

MB211301 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1303
GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 21, SAPA — Here follows the unrest report, for the period 6am July 20 to 6am today, issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria:

"In Katlehong, Germiston, Const Sam Baloyi, 38, a member of East Rand murder and robbery unit, was killed by unknown attackers at about 1am today.
"Constable Baloyi and a black woman, Miss Kalewa Romani, were in a police vehicle when they were approached from behind by a car flashing its headlights.
"Constable Baloyi slowed down and shots were fired at the police vehicle from the approaching car, fatally injuring Constable Baloyi and hitting Miss Romani in the leg.
"The attackers fired more shots before speeding off.
"Ninety AK-47 shells as well as an exploded handgranade were found on the scene.
"Constable Baloyi leaves his wife, Nthabiseng, and his two-year old son.
"The body of Mr Joseph Nkosi, 25, was found in Pienaarstrust, Kayamanzana near Nelspruit, at midday yesterday. He was burnt to death with tyre. No further details are available."

ZIMBABWE

DPRK Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit

MB200736 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1410 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 19, SAPA — Deputy premier and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Kim

Yong-nam, arrived in Harare this afternoon for a five-day official visit to Zimbabwe, the news agency ZIANA reports.

He was met at the airport by senior Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials and staff from his embassy. Mr Kim told ZIANA he would discuss with Zimbabwean authorities preparations for the forthcoming Non-Aligned Movement summit and further co-operation between the two countries.

"We are convinced that our visit to Zimbabwe will be conducive to further deepening the understanding between the two peoples, expanding and strengthening the co-operation to a greater extent and to the development of the Non-Aligned Movement," he said.